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MAJMA'-UL-BAHRAIN
OR
THE MINGLING OF THE TWO OCEANS
BY
PRINCE MUHAMMAD DĀRĀ SHIKŪH.

EDITED IN THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN
WITH
ENGLISH TRANSLATION, NOTES AND VARIANTS

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WORK NO. 246.

MAJMA'-UL-BAHRAIN.

TEXT AND TRANSLATION.

MAJMA'-UL-BAHRĀIN

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FOREWORD.

The 'science of religion' has in the last fifty years developed and progressed in many ways. We have the comparative, the historical, the sociological and the psychological methods. Of late a new school has arisen which is well-exemplified by its forerunner James (*Varieties of religious Experience*), and latterly by Otto (*Das Heilige* and *Die Religionen*), a school which relegates history and philology to the background to concentrate in the first place on the religious experience itself. Pratt in his recent work *The Pilgrimage of Buddhism* applies the principle in a practical way and rightly says: "To give the feeling of an alien religion it is necessary to do more than expound its concepts and describe its history. One must catch its emotional undertone, enter sympathetically into its sentiments, feel one's way into its symbols, its cult, its art, and then seek to impart these things not merely by scientific exposition but in all sorts of indirect ways." *Non scholae sed vitae* is the motto of this school.

Nevertheless, history and philology will remain indispensable accessories. And also in the historical method there is development and subdivision. A group of phenomena of great interest and importance, but scarcely as yet touched upon, is the one furnished by what may be called the symbiotics of religion. In Europe, the confluence of paganism and Christianity has submerged all paganism without destroying it. In Java, the confluence of Indonesian animism, Hinduism and Islam has produced a doctrinal, terminological and sentimental complex which is difficult to analyse and is an example of permeation without suppression. In China, Confucianism and Buddhism have remained unmixed side by side, whilst Buddhism has intimately influenced Taoism, chiefly in the popular strata. In India, likewise, Hinduism and Islam have remained oil and water, though a subtle influence has perhaps been exercised upon later Islamic mysticism and magic by the surrounding Hindu atmosphere. On the contrary the purely artificial individual endeavours of an Akbar and a Dārā Shikūh to introduce Hindu thought and speculation into Persian literature have remained almost completely isolated and sterile. A little literary theological island has been created which has remained uninhabited and from which no travellers have undertaken further voyages into the world of Islām. The rich and fertile results of the introduction of Greek thought into the Arabic and the mediaeval western world is in this instance counterbalanced by an entire lack of consequences, and the effort was still-born. Nevertheless syncretistic and irenistic tendencies are always interesting and deserve attention. The sharply defined and definitely circumscribed literary activity of the few notable Muhammadans who have sought to transplant Indian thought into the Islamic world is of such a nature and moreover connected with incidents of human and dramatic value.

It is difficult to decide where to begin in this study: with the artificial endeavours of rulers like Akbar or Dārā Shikūh or with those of humbler mystics without autocratic influence. One might either

prefer to approach the problem through translations such as the Persian translation of the Upanisads or through systematic treatises such as the one that forms the subject of the present volume. The whole subject has been scarcely touched. Speyer in his *De Indische Theosophie* has in one of his chapters dealt with the influence of Indian theosophy on the West and has shortly spoken about Kabir, the Sikhs, Akbar, and Ram Mohan Roy. De Massignon has recently published and translated the conversations between Dārā Shikūh and Bābā Lāl Dās. 'Abdul Wali has dealt with the relations between Dārā Shikūh and Sarmad (*Journal*, A.S.B., Vol. XX). The most fundamental discussion, however, hitherto, of Indian influence on Muhammadan mysticism seems M. Horten's *Indische Strömungen in der islamischen Mystik* (Heidelberg 1927 and 1928). The two parts of the work contain ample bibliographical references.

Now Professor Mahfuz-ul-Haq comes, in the present publication, with a contribution of singular interest for this subject. It is not that this "Mingling of the two Oceans" proves to be a book of deep insight or great spirituality. On the contrary, it seems 'poor in spirit' and largely verbal. But it gives us a starting point. From this little book we can work backwards and forwards. It is an apt focus for further research.

Professor Haq, by his painstaking translation, and by the fullness of his annotation, has deserved well of his readers and has made easy the task of students in this particular field who may be neither Sanskritists nor Persianists. Above all, by his careful and straightforward work he has taken away a false glamour with which the tragic death of its author had endowed the booklet as long as it remained sealed. But in this connection a word of caution suggests itself. We feel that the absence of the glow of true inspiration in the treatise is obvious. But is this poverty of quality a true measure of Dārā's attitude and endowments? From other data known concerning him it is legitimate to regard this question as one open to a certain measure of doubt. Have we not rather to esteem the matter-of-fact substance and the terminological comparisons of the treatise not as the measure of his vision but as the measure of his prudence? After all he was executed as a heretic. Could he in his time and in his circumstances have said more than he did in this work without danger of dire consequences? All these are matters of speculation, but of great human interest. We shall only know for certain when his whole *œuvre* is made accessible to us, and we are grateful to Professor Haq for having made a beginning. Dārā Shikūh, whether he was great of soul or only an aristocratic but small dabbler in great things, will remain a tragic figure in human history. As the last continuator of a short line of activity begun by his great-grandfather, the great Akbar, he is also an historical figure in the development of Indian thought. For all these and many other reasons we welcome the present work in which from beyond the gulf of death the voice of Hindu-Muslim Unity has been given life again, insistent, sincere, and tragic.

CALCUTTA :
15th May, 1929. }

JOHAN VAN MANEN.

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IMPORTANT ERRATUM.

All page numbers given in the margins on p. 78 of the work (p. 2 of Section III, Text) and on pp. 117-128 of the work (pp. 1-12 of Section IV, Variants) should be increased by 2, as by an oversight the page numbers of the title leaves of the two sections have not been taken into account. Owners are advised to make the necessary corrections in their copies.

TABLE OF TRANSLITERATION.

ا	ā.	د	d.
ث	th.	ط	ṭ.
چ	ch.	ظ	ẓ.
ح	h.	ع	'a, 'i, 'u.
خ	kh.	غ	gh.
ذ	dh.	ق	q.
ز	z.	و	ū.
ژ	zh.	ء	'a, 'i, 'u.
ش	sh.	ی	i, y.
س	s.		

ERRATA.

p. 3, l. 3	For	Ḳandhār	read	Ḳandahār.
p. 11, l. 17	„	<i>Shath</i>	„	<i>Shath</i> .
p. 11, l. 34	„	Rūzbahān	„	Rūzbihān.
p. 12, l. 4	„	pp. xxx-xxxiii	„	pp. 30-33.
p. 21, l. 28	„	See (	„	(See
p. 23, l. 29	„	Ḳandhār	„	Ḳandahār.
p. 33, l. 13	„	page 5	„	page (III. 7) 83.
p. 39, l. 35	„	See p. 6, n I	„	See p. 8, n. I.
p. 40, l. 36	„	<i>Rasa</i>	„	10 <i>Rasa</i> .
p. 47, l. 16	„	(<i>Āwz</i>) ā	„	(<i>Āwāz</i>).
p. 48, l. 10	„	<i>Dhamma</i>	„	<i>Ḍamma</i> .
p. 51, l. 11	„	<i>ruyat</i>	„	<i>rūyat</i> .
p. 53, ll. 20, 21	„	<i>Ghaffārī</i>	„	<i>Ghifārī</i> .
p. 55, l. 14	„	(Path) ā	„	(Path).
p. 60, l. 35	„	p. 13	„	p. 49.
p. 97, l. 10	„	انی راء	„	انی راء
p. 98, ll. 16, 17	„	غفاری	„	غفاری

INTRODUCTION.

Dārā Shikūh, the author of the present work, was born at Ajmīr, (Monday night, the 29th Šafar, 1024 A.H.),¹ the city hallowed by the memory of the great mystic, Mu'inuddīn Chishtī, whose tomb there has, for centuries past, been visited by the devoted followers of the Prophet. Dārā's father, Shāhjahān, had also frequented the tomb of the celebrated saint and prayed earnestly for the birth of a son, for his two eldest children had been daughters.² The prayer was accepted, as it is said, and Dārā's birth was naturally hailed with the outburst of feelings of joy by his devoted parents.

The prince himself records the circumstances attending his birth, while noticing the life of Mu'inuddīn Chishtī, in his *Safinat-ul-Awliyā*:³

“ And this *faḳīr* was born in the suburbs of Ajmīr, by the (lake of) Sāgar Tāl, on the last day of Šafar, Monday midnight, 1024 A.H. As in the house of my respected father three daughters had been born and there were no male issues and (as) the age of His Majesty had reached twenty-four, he, on account of the faith and devotion that he had for the Khwāja (i.e. Mu'inuddīn Chishtī) prayed, with thousand presentations and supplications, for the birth of a son. And with His grace God, the Most High, brought this meanest slave of his (i.e. Dārā Shikūh) into existence who hopes that He will grant him the grace of doing good and will bring to his host His goodwill and that of His friends. *Āmīn*, Oh, Lord of the world.” Thus, it is a happy coincidence that Dārā who was born at the city of a great mystic and divine turned out to be a devout Šūfī and a ‘ man of the Path ’ throughout his life.

EARLY LIFE.

We know very little about Dārā's early life, for the Mughal historians, who have primarily been the chroniclers of the political events occurring in the State, give us very scanty information on the subject,

¹ *Bādshāhnāma* (Bib. Ind.), Vol. I, Part i, p. 391; ‘*Amal-i-Šālīḥ*’ (Bib. Ind.), Vol. I, p. 92.

² Hūr Nisā Begam (b. 8th Šafar, 1022 A.H., and d. 4th Rabī' II, 1025 A.H.), and Jahān Ārā Begam (b. 21st Šafar, 1023 A.H. and d. Ramadān, 1092 A.H.).

³ Nawal Kishūr Edition, p. 94.

and the first glimpse that we get of him is at the time when he is handed over to Jahāngir¹ as a hostage on behalf of his rebel father, K̲h̲urram, and jealously guarded by his step-grandmother, Nūr Jahān. Dārā was detained at Lahore up to the date of Shāhjahān's accession (1037 A.H.=1627 A.D.).² When Dārā Shikūh returned to Āgra he was about 13 years old and it must have been about this time that Shāhjahān would have given earnest and serious attention to imparting higher education to him. But there is nothing on record, so far as I know, to show how far Dārā Shikūh had progressed in his studies and what special endeavours had been made by his father to educate him in accordance with the best traditions of the Mughals. What the Court Historians inform us of is not about the progress made by Dārā in his study of Philosophy³ or Calligraphy but of the showering of royal favours, in the form of presents and gifts and promotions in official rank, etc. But we must confess that such matters can hardly interest us. They can only be used profitably by a chronicler of Dārā's political history and not by one who aims at tracing the literary attainments of this illustrious prince. So, I am constrained to pass over the many unimportant events recorded in the official and non-official histories of the reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzib, and would only make a passing reference to some of the more important ones.

Dārā, as is generally known, was the most loved child of Shāhjahān and, as such, the Emperor did not like to lose his company by sending him to distant provinces. The other princes, Shujā', Murād and Aurangzib, were sent out as provincial governors but Dārā, "the eldest child of the Khilāfat," was kept at the Imperial Court, under the very eyes of his fond father who was unwilling to part company with him. This excess of love was unfortunate in two ways: it aroused the jealousy of the other princes and shut out Dārā from gaining first-hand experience as a soldier and an administrator. Undoubtedly, he was appointed

¹ Dārā was handed over, along with Aurangzib, to Jahāngir in June, 1626 A.D., *Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb*, Vol. I, p. 377; *Tuzuk-i-Jahāngiri* ('Aligarh, 1864), p. 391; Beni Prasad's *Jahangir*, p. 394.

² Dārā Shikūh was escorted with Aurangzib to Āgra and received by the parents on the 1st Rajab, 1037 A.H. (*Bādshāh-nāma*, Vol. I, Part i, pp. 177, 178. *Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb*, Vol. I, p. 398.)

³ We only learn that Mullā Mīrak Harawī was appointed as a tutor of Dārā (*Bādshāh-nāma*, Vol. I, Part ii, p. 344; *Sakinat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 47).

governor of the provinces of Allahabad¹ and the Panjāb,² but he was allowed to live at the capital and rule through his agents. This rule by proxy could hardly make him experienced. He also led the Kāndhār campaign in 1053 A.H.³ But, from the accounts of the campaign, it is apparent that it was not like an expedition led to a distant land or a march through difficult and perilous territory but rather the triumphant pageant of a victorious general. The expedition was unsuccessful, so was the previous one led by Aurangzib. But it cannot be denied that Dārā made certain tactical blunders and the over-concern of his father for him hastened his recall;⁴ the task being thus left unaccomplished.

It will appear, therefore, that Dārā was more a man of the court than of the camp; but it cannot be denied, at the same time, that he possessed an extraordinary capacity for adaptability. A prince who had passed his days in the luxuries of a most magnificent Mughal court, would have been expected to be utterly hopeless in the field of action; but we find that Dārā can compose himself, he can adjust himself to his environment and can face the frowns of fortune with a dignified countenance and a lofty resignation. In the struggle for succession, which followed the illness of Shāhjahān, in 1067 A.H., Dārā displayed all his latent powers of organisation and generalship; but he was no match for the sun-dried diplomat and general—Aurangzib. The three brothers Shujā', Aurangzib and Murād were marching on Āgra with a well-equipped and trained army and Dārā had to face them with all the resources at his disposal. He sent his son Sulaimān Shikūh against Shujā', who was routed and turned back, but, before Sulaimān could come to the rescue of his father, the latter had been defeated by the combined forces of Aurangzib and Murād, at Samūgarh (7th Ramaḍān, 1068 A.H.). The battle of Samūgarh sealed the fate of Dārā, who fled to Āgra, thence to Lahore, Multān, Bhakkar, Gujarāt and Cutch. He returned and fought with Aurangzib but only to be turned back after an ignominious defeat. The flight of Dārā is a very painful episode of suffering, privation and misery. His companions

¹ Allahabad and the forts of Rohtas and Janada was given to Dārā on the 1st Jamāda I, 1055 A.H. (*Bādshāhnāma*, Vol. II, p. 424).

² *Bādshāhnāma*, Vol. II, p. 611.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 291-308.

⁴ *Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb*, (Bib. Ind.), p. 591.

deserted him, his best supporters left him and the climax of calamities was reached when Nādira Begam, his dearest and best loved wife, was snatched away by the cruel hand of Death. Dārā presented a miserable figure; he was a broken man, and resigned himself to the will of God. His sufferings, however, were soon to end. He was captured by Malik Jiwan of Dadar, his Afghān host, and brought to Delhi under the escort of Aurangzib's generals and paraded through the streets on a large elephant. He underwent a mock trial at the hands of Aurangzib's 'Ulamā and was found guilty of apostasy from Islām. The younger brother passed orders for his execution,¹ which was carried out on the night of Wednesday, 21st Dhul Hijja,² 1069 A.H. So died Dārā, the eldest son of Shāhjahān and the would-be emperor of Hindūstān.

DĀRĀ AS AN AUTHOR.

A perusal of the writings of Dārā Shikūh will make it abundantly clear that he had Śūfistic leanings from a very early age. He

¹ For an account of the trial of Dārā Shikūh and the charges brought against him see *Maāthir-i-Ālamgīrī*, (Bib. Ind.), p. 4; *Ālamgīrnāma*, (Bib. Ind.), pp. 34-36, in which the charges are enumerated in some detail, and p. 432 where the immediate reasons of the execution are given; *Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb*, (Bib. Ind.), ii, p. 87, in which Dārā is accused of vilifying *Taṣawwuf*; Manucci, *Storia Do Mogor*, i, pp. 356-358, gives a very graphic account of the execution but makes the highly incredible statement that Dārā wanted to embrace Christianity in his last moments; Bernier's account (*Travels*, p. 100), is brief; J. N. Sarkar (*Aurangzib*, i, pp. 296-299 and ii, pp. 213-219) gives the best account based, among others, on *Tārīkh-i-Shāh Shujā'* of Mir Muḥammad Ma'sūm.

² *Ālamgīrnāma*, (Bib. Ind.), 432. According to *Maāthir-i-Ālamgīrī*, (Bib. Ind.), p. 27, Dārā was executed on the night of Thursday, the 21st Dhul Hijja; the author of *Amal-i-Ṣāliḥ* (Elliott vii, p. 244) records on the 26th Dhul Hijja, Khāfi Khān (*Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb*, ii, p. 87) says that Dārā was executed on the last (*ākhir*) day of Dhul Hijja, (i.e. 29th), while Muftī Ghulām Sarwar (*Khazīnat-ul-Ashfīyā*, i, p. 174), records the date of execution on the 1st Muḥarram, 1070 A.H., which is evidently wrong. H. Blochmann (*J.A.S.B.*, xxxix, i, p. 277) accepts the 21st Dhul Hijja and says that it was *Tuesday evening*. He observes:—

“The last day (29th Zī Hajjah) of the year 1069 coincides with Wednesday, 7th September, 1659. Hence the 21st Zī Hajjah is Tuesday, 30th August. The Muhammadan Historian says, Dārā was killed on a *Wednesday evening*. This fully agrees with our computation; for the Muhammaday Wednesday commenced on Tuesday, 6 o'clock P.M.”

had studied the well-known works of the Ṣūfis of Islām and had examined their contents very closely and minutely. We find him making very apt quotations from the works of the various masters of Ṣūfism and also deducing relevant, but mostly independent, conclusions from the Holy Qur'ān and the Traditions of the Prophet. He appears to be independent in his judgment and bold in his conclusions. He does not seem to make a fetish of the stereotyped dogmas nor, necessarily, follows the beaten path. His studies in Ṣūfism lead him to the conclusion that Truth is not the exclusive property of any particular or 'chosen' race but that it can be found in all religions and at all times. But this conclusion was not reached in one day. It was the result of deep study and continued association with the divines of different religions and the Ṣūfis of various shades of opinion. This gradual development of the mental attitude of Dārā is a very interesting study. His is a mind which advances from the commonplace to the sublime. We can have some idea of this gradual advancement from a perusal of the various works and their contents, a list of which I give here in their chronological order :

1. *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, is the first work of Dārā, which he wrote in his 25th year (27th Ramadān, 1049 A.H.). He writes in the introduction to this work that he had a particular respect for the Ṣūfis and the religious divines, and had studied their lives closely but had been disappointed to find that the details of their lives were scattered in the pages of so many different manuscripts. Moreover, as he remarks on p. 12, the dates of the birth and death of many mystics were wanting in the standard biographies of the Ṣūfis, to wit, the *Nafahāt-ul-Uns*, *Tārīkh-i-Yāfi'i* and *Ṭabaqāt-i-Sulṭānī*. So he contrived to compose this work with the distinct object of supplying, within a very short compass, the details regarding the dates of birth and death, the place of burial and other important particulars of the saints of Islām. The extent as well as the conciseness of the work is apparent from the fact that in some 200 pages,¹ Dārā has noticed the lives of about 411 saints and divines, including the Prophet, his wives, the Orthodox Caliphs and the Imāms. The following is a detailed list of the contents of the work :—

¹ The Nawal Kishūr edition (1884) comprises 218 pages.

1	Prophet Muḥammad, the Caliphs (4), the <i>three Amīr-ul-Muminīn</i> and the <i>Imāms</i> (18)	..	..	1—26
2.	Saints of the <i>Qādirī</i> order	..	..	27—65
3.	Saints of the <i>Naqshbandī</i> order	..	..	66—94
4.	Saints of the <i>Chishtī</i> order	..	..	95—119
5.	Saints of the <i>Kubrawī</i> order	..	..	120—139
6.	Saints of the <i>Suhrawardī</i> order	..	..	140—159
7.	Saints of the various minor orders	..	..	160—377
8.	Wives of the Prophet	..	..	378—388
9.	Daughters of the Prophet	..	..	389—392
10.	Female mystics	..	..	393—417

In the introduction to the work Dārā styles himself, as he has done in most of his later works, *Ḥanafī*, *Qādirī*, namely, a follower of Imām Abū Ḥanifa and a *Murīd* of the order which owes its origin to *Shaikh* ‘Abdul Qādir of Gīlān, and concludes by hoping that his (*i.e.* Dārā’s) future may be happy through the grace of the many divines and mystics whose lives he has noticed in this work.

2. *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*.—This is Dārā’s second work which he wrote in his 28th year (p. 134),¹ in 1052 A.H. (p. 6), dealing with the biography of Miṡān Mīr, or Miṡān Jīv, the spiritual guide of his *Pīr* and *Murshīd*, Mullā Shāh,² called *Lisānullāh*, and his many disciples. Dārā Shīkūh writes in the introduction to this work that on a certain Thursday, in the 24th year of his life, an angel cried out to him, in his dream, that he will get such a reward from God as has not been bestowed on any previous king, and the fulfilment of this message came on the 29th Dhul Hījja, 1049, when he was initiated into the *Qādirī* order by Mullā Shāh, who, according to Dārā, was the greatest divine of his time. Dārā, besides noticing at considerable length the lives of Miṡān Jīv, his sister Jamāl Khātūn, and his many disciples, the most notable among

¹ Urdū translation lithographed at Lahore.

² In Binyon’s *The Court Painters of the Grand Moghuls* (Milford, 1921), Plate No. XXXIII, there is a fine miniature portraying Miṡān Jīv and Mullā Shāh sitting opposite to each other. And in Havell’s *Indian Painting and Sculpture*, (London, 1908), there is a fine painting, reproduced in colour, in which Mullā Shāh and Khwāja ‘Abdullāh are seen sitting opposite to Miṡān Jīv, and in E. Blochet’s *Les Enluminures des Manuscrits Orientaux* (Paris, 1926), there is a portrait of Dārā Shīkūh and Mullā Shāh, which the learned author could not identify.

whom is Mullā Shāh, discusses various Sūfistic and religious problems, such as the need of a spiritual guide, the way to find him, the desirability or otherwise of *Samī'* (or engagement in hearing esoteric songs), the problem of the vision of God (or *rūyat*), etc. In short, the work is replete with interesting discussions on the various problems of the Path and can be read with profit by the serious students of Sūfism. It appears that Dārā has supported his arguments by reference to or quotations from the various standard works of Tradition or Sūfism and the names of the following works, to which Dārā has referred in this book, may serve to give an idea of the extensive studies of this prince: *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb* (p. 5), *Tārīkh-i-Yāfī'i* (p. 13), *Mu'jam-ul-Buldān* (p. 14), *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim* (p. 24), *Mishkāt* (p. 24), *Baḥr-ul-Hakā'ik* (p. 63), *Tafsīr-i-Sullamī*, (p. 63), *Tafsīr-i-'Arā'is* (p. 64), *Tafsīr-i-Kubsharī* (p. 64), *Faṣl-ul-Khiṭāb* (p. 65), *Takmila* (p. 81), *Tafsīr-i-Ḥusainī* (p. 135).

This work is also valuable in another way, namely, that it gives us an insight into the relation which existed between Dārā and Miṣyān Jiv and Mullā Shāh. He first meets Miṣyān Jiv in the company of his father, Shāhjahān, in 1043 A.H.,¹ and the immediate effect of this meeting is his complete recovery from the serious malady he had been suffering from for the last four months (pp. 38, 39). The second visit of Dārā, which was also paid in company of his father², produces a still greater effect on him. He goes bare-footed to the upper storey of Miṣyān Jiv's house and, out of reverence to the saint, gathers the chewed clove thrown away by him. Next, he goes to him alone and pays him homage by placing his hands at his feet (p. 41). This opened the portals of Divine mysteries on Dārā and Miṣyān Mir pronounced him to be his "very life and vision," (p. 42). And it was through the kindness of Miṣyān Mir that Dārā received lessons in *Mushāhida* (or, Beholding of God) and also witnessed the *Lailat-ul-Qadr*, on the 27th Ramadān, 1050 A.H. The relations that existed between Dārā and his spiritual guide, Mullā Shāh, were more intimate and endured up to the latter's death, in 1072 A.H. It is impossible to reproduce even in brief the many personal reminiscences of Dārā's relations with Mullā Shāh which the

¹ The interview took place on the 17th Shawwāl, 1043 A.H. (see *Bādshāhnāma*, vol. I, part ii, p. 12 and *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 38, 39).

² This interview took place on the 8th Rajab, 1044 A.H. (see *Bādshāhnāma*, vol. I, part ii, p. 65 and *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 39).

former has recorded in the *Sakīna*, but the following extract from the letters which the latter wrote to Dārā may serve to show the esteem in which the prince was held by his *Pīr* and *Murshid*. He writes: " . . I repose much trust in your wisdom and understanding . . " (Letter No. 1, p. 140). " You are well informed of divine mysteries . . " (Letter No. 3, p. 141). . . . " O ! temporal and spiritual King . . " (Letter No. 9, p. 147), etc

Moreover, Mullā Shāh has written a special *Ghazal* in which he has exalted the spiritual attainments of Dārā Shikūh. He writes¹ :—

The first and the second *Ṣāhib Kīrān* (namely Amīr Timūr and Shāhjahān) are the kings of grandeur, (while) our Dārā Shikūh is the *Ṣāhib Kīrān* of heart.

From the universe, the provision of the two worlds, he has brought under his grip on account of the merchandise of his heart.

We also learn from the *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā* that Mullā Shāh had asked Dārā to impart spiritual instructions to the *murīds*; but the 'Ulamā who were known to Dārā dissuaded him from doing so (p. 135). He took omen from the *Kur'ān* which was favourable to him but it appears that he never actually engaged himself in imparting spiritual instructions. Mullā Shāh exhorted Dārā, on the eve of his departure to Kashmīr, "to advise the companions (*yārs*) as he was the wisest among them"; and Dārā, in his turn, requested him to pray for his future salvation (p. 138). It also appears that Mullā Shāh was of opinion that the propagation of the *Kādirī* mission in India would take place at the hands of the prince (p. 139). Of the religious exercises in which Dārā engaged himself, there is one which deserves special mention, namely, his exercise of restraining the breath. He writes, "One day he (Mullā Shāh) said that the exercise of restraining the breath which prevails in our order is absent from all others, and is extremely difficult to perform. He taught me the method which is peculiar to this order. Of the exercises in which I engaged myself in the beginning (of my spiritualistic

¹ *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*, Curzon Collection, No. 443, fol. 83b :

صاحبقران اول و ثانی قهرین حشمت اند داراشکوه ما شده صاحبقران دل
آخر ز کائنات متاع دو کون را کرد او بدست خود ز متاع دکان دل

career), this is one and, as a result, I could pass the whole night, whether it be long or short, in two breaths and, at times, my condition became such as if my life was going to be extinct."

3. *Risāla-i-Ḥaḳ Numā*, or 'the Compass of the Truth,' is the third work of Dārā Shikūh. It is a small tract of some thirty pages¹ dealing with the various stages of spiritual development and discussing the ways and means of reaching the highest pitch of spiritual perfection. The prince writes in the introduction that "none should read this *Risāla* unless he has got the companionship of some perfect (divine)" (p. 6). Further, he adds that this tract is a compendium of *Futūḥāt*, *Fuṣūṣ-ul-Ḥikam*, *Lawā'ih*, *Lamā'āt*, *Lawā'mi'* and other works of Ṣūfism and expects that, "if this tract is examined by a man of God, he will justly remark what a (wonderful) gate of Divine inspiration has been opened to this *ḥakīm* and that God has, in spite of his being in this garb (of a prince), opened to him the portals of saintliness and divine knowledge; so that human beings may know that His favour is without any (particular) cause. He draws towards Himself whomsoever He likes, in whatever garb he be. This wealth (of Divine knowledge) is not bestowed on every one but has been bestowed specially on him." (p. 6). Dārā goes on speaking in this strain. He says that his first work, *Safīna*, was a composition of the period of quest (after a perfect divine) and his second, *Sakīna*, was written after he had reached the companionship of such a divine and had learnt from him "the paths of *Sulūk* and the *Maḥāmāt* (or the stages of the Ṣūfis)," (p. 7). Lastly, he says, "Now that the gates of *Tawḥīd* (Divine Unity) and '*Irḥān* (Divine knowledge) have been opened to him by God, the Most Holy and High, and He has bestowed on him His special gifts and bounties, he records them in this tract." (p. 7). Dārā further speaks (p. 5) that he has uniformly named a book by taking omens from the Holy *Qur'ān*. He writes "In all my compositions I have followed the practice of taking omens from the Holy *Qur'ān* and naming them at the Divine instance. It had come to my mind to name this tract, *Ḥaḳ Numā*, (or, the Compass of the Truth) and, when I took omen, the following Holy verse, which unmistakably points to this tract being a guide to truth and also to its greatness, came out":

¹ Lithographed at the Nawal Kishūr Press, Lucknow, 1910. It has also been translated into English and published by the Panini Office, Allahabad.

وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا مُوسَى الْكِتَابَ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا أَهْلَكْنَا الْقُرُونَ الْأُولَى وَبَصَائِرَ لِلنَّاسِ
وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةً لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَذَكَّرُونَ *

And certainly We gave Moses the Book after We had destroyed the former generations, clear arguments for men and a guidance and a mercy, that they may be mindful (Ch. xxviii : 43).

The tract is divided into six *faṣls* (or, sections) dealing with the four worlds of *Nāsūt*, or, the Human World (pp. 8, 9); the *Malakūt*, or, the Invisible World (p. 9-21); the *Jabarūt*, or, the Highest Heaven (p. 21-22); and *Lāhut*, or the World of Divinity (p. 22). The fifth *faṣl* deals with *Hawīyat* or Divine Essence and the sixth is a continuation of the same discussion. The author concludes the work by quoting one of his quatrains which shows that the tract was completed in 1056 A.H. and that it was written under inspiration :

“The whole of this tract is a compass of the Truth,

and was completed in the year one thousand and fifty-six.

Consider this to be the work of *Kādir* (i.e. the Absolute) and not of *Kādirī* (i.e. *Dārā Shikūh*),

Understand whatever I have said, and peace be on thee.”

4. *Shahīyāt*, or *Hasanāt-ul-‘Ārifīn*, is a collection of *Ṣūfīc* aphorisms containing the ecstatic utterances of the mystics, which seemingly appear to be in direct contravention of the orthodox doctrines of Islām. The author says in the introduction that his mystic utterances and the expression of higher truths in moments of ecstasy gave rise to serious objections from interested quarters. He writes¹ :

“As I had become dissatisfied with the current books of the men of the Path, and at times used to utter words containing the highest truth, in my ecstatic states, and some ill-natured and insincere people, out of shallow knowledge, began to taunt and accuse me of heresies, it struck me that I should collect sayings called *Shataḥāt* of high-souled and eminent men of sanctity as authorities for my professions, to convince those who are imbued with the spirit of *Dajjāl* instead of that of Christ or with that of Pharoah instead of that of Moses or with that

¹ I quote the English translation, or rather the paraphrase, given by Pandit Sheo Narain, in the *Journal of the Punjab Historical Society*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 28, 29.

of Abū Jahl instead of that of a Muhammad. Some sayings had been, no doubt, collected by one Buklī¹, but as they were in allegorical style, I have added more, and simplified the language so that it may be properly understood."

A perusal of the above extract will make it abundantly clear that Dārā had reached a very high stage of spiritual life and, if we take his statement to be correct, there is no gainsaying that he indulged in such ecstatic effusions as are the exclusive privilege of those alone who are spiritually perfect. He has boldly supported his aphorisms and utterances by writing this work, which not only embodies the ecstatic utterances of the various divines and mystics—such as Bāyazīd, Dhun Nūn al-Miṣrī, Sahl b. 'Abdullāh at-Tustarī, Abū Sa'īd Kharrāz, Junaid al-Baghdādī, Ruwaim, Abū Bakr Wāsiṭī, Aḥmad-i-Ghazzālī, 'Abdul Kādir al-Jilānī, Ibn al-'Arabī and others—but also of Prophet Muḥammad, the four Orthodox Caliphs and Imām Zain al-'Ābidīn and Imām Ja'far-i-Ṣādiq. Dārā concludes by saying that some truth-seekers had asked him to embody in this work his own *Shath*, or aphorisms, but he replied by saying, "My *Shath* is that all the *Shaths* contained in this work are mine." This is certainly a very bold statement and may be said to do credit to the prince.

It appears from the introduction that Dārā Shikūh undertook to write this work in 1062 A.H., when he was 28 years of age (p. 1),² and actually completed it on Monday, the last day of Rabi' al-Awwal, 1064 A.H., (p. 64). His conclusion is interesting as it gives us an insight into his mental attitude. He writes (p. 64): "He is fortunate who finds taste in these matters, and is benefited by them and considers himself a sincere devotee of theirs (i.e. the Ṣūfis) and engages himself in such pursuits. God, the Generous, has said, 'We did not create the Jin and the human beings except for devotion.' All the erotic and esoteric commentators of the *Kur'ān* have explained devotion by the word '*Irfān* (or, Divine knowledge). Hence, nothing is better than *Tawḥīd* (monotheism) and *Ma'rīfat* (Divine knowledge)...."

¹ The learned Pandit has wrongly read *Baklī* (بکلی) as *Bullī*. It is part of the name of Shaikh Rūzbahān Baklī, the well-known saint, whose life Dārā has noticed on p. 176 of his *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā* (d. 606 A.H.).

² *Hasanāt-ul-Ārifīn*, (Urdu translation) lithographed at Lahore and published by Malik Faḍluddīn, Malik Chānānuddīn and Malik Tājuddīn, *Kakkay Zāy*.

5. *Majma'-ul-Bahrain*, or 'the Mingling of the Two Oceans,' is the fifth work of Dārā Shikūh which he completed in 1065 A.H., namely, when he was forty-two years old. As I have discussed the work more fully in subsequent pages, (pp. xxx-xxxiii, *infra*.) I need not repeat what I have stated elsewhere.

6. *Upanishads*—This is a translation of some fifty chapters of the *Upanishads*, or *Upanikhat*, entitled *Sirr-i-Akbar*,¹ made by Dārā Shikūh, in 1067 A.H., or some two years before his execution.

The chief merit of this translation lies in its simplicity and it must always be considered as one of the best specimens of easy, flowing style. I cannot do better than present to the reader a translation of the introductory pages of this work, which will give him, I believe, an adequate idea as to the reasons which prompted Dārā to undertake this work; the pains that he took to read the Old and the New Testaments, the Psalms of David and other Scriptures; his disappointment at not finding in these scriptures a true solution of the problem of *Tawhīd*; and, finally, getting his heart's desire in the *Upanishads*.

He writes²: "Praise be to the Self which has made the dot on the letter *bi* (ب) of *Bismillāh*, (in the name of God), an eternal secret in all the revealed books; and *Al-Hamd* which is *Om̄ul-kitāb*, in the Holy *Kur'ān*, is a reference to His Great Name (*Ism-i-A'zam*), in which are included all the angels, Heavenly Books, Prophets and Apostles. *Preface*: Now, thus sayeth, this griefless *fakīr*, Muḥammad Dārā Shikūh, that when he visited the Paradise-like Kashmīr, in 1050, he had, through Divine grace and His boundless mercy, occasion to become a disciple of Mullā Shāh As he had an ardent desire for seeing the God-knowing devotees of the various 'orders' and hear their high utterances regarding monotheism, he had read the various works on mysticism and had himself composed tracts, but, in spite of this, his thirst for understanding *Tawhīd*, which is a vast ocean, was increasing more and more.

¹ Anquetil Duperron, 'the famous French traveller and discoverer of the Zend Avesta,' translated the *Upanishads* into French (not published) and into Latin, from the Persian translation made by Dārā Shikūh. It was published in two volumes in 1801 and 1802. (See the *Upanishads*, translated by Max Müller in the *Sacred Books of the East Series*, Vol. I, p. lviii.) •

² *Sirr-i-Akbar*, (A.S.B. Curzon Collection, No. II, 154), fols. 1b, 2a, b, 3a, b, and 4a. See also J.A.S.B., (New Series), Vol. XIX, No. 7, pp. 242 to 244 and 250 to 252.

New problems were coming to his mind, the solution of which was impossible without a reference to the sayings of God or without (quoting) an authority from His Omniscient Self. Moreover, there were many secrets concealed in the Holy *Kur'ān* and the Sacred Book, whose interpreter it was difficult to find. So, he (i.e. the author) desired to read all the revealed Books, for the utterances of God elucidate and explain one another. It may be that in one place it is found in compendium, while in others it may be given in detail; and, as such, the compendium may be understood by the help of the detailed. I read the Old and the New Testaments and the Psalms of David and other scriptures but the discourse on *Tawhīd* found in them was brief and in a summary form and, from the easy translations which have been made by interested persons, the object could not be realized.”

Further, the author says that he examined the religious works of the Hindūs, “who do not negate monotheism,” and found that the monotheistic verses contained in the four *Vedas* have been collected and elucidated in the *Upanikhat*, which is an ocean of monotheism. So he undertook a literal and correct translation of the work with the help of the Pandits and the Sanyāsīs of Benares and accomplished the work in 1067 A.H. He says: “Any difficult problem or sublime idea that came to his mind and was not solved inspite of his best efforts, becomes clear and solved with the help of this ancient work, which is undoubtedly the first heavenly Book and the fountain-head of the ocean of monotheism, and, in accordance with or rather an elucidation of the *Kur'ān*. And this *verse* appears to have been revealed for this very ancient book :

انه لقرآن كريم في كتب مكفون لا يمسه الا المطهرون - تنزيل من رب

العلمين * (Ch. LVI : 77, 78, 79.)

It is ascertainable that the above verse does not refer to the Psalms, the Pentateuch and the Gospels, nor to the Secret Tablet (*Lawh-i-Mahfūz*), as the word *tanzil* cannot be applied to the latter. Now, as *Upanikhat* is a hidden secret .. and the actual verses of the *Kur'ān* can be found in it, it is certain that the hidden book (or, *kitāb-i-maknūn*) is a reference to this very ancient book. This *Fakīr* has known unknown things and understood un-understood problems through the medium

of this book. And (he) had no other object in view (in translating this work) except that he would be personally benefited or that his issues, friends and the seekers of the Truth would gather its fruits. The graced one who, having set aside the promptings of passion, and casting off all prejudice, will read and understand this translation,—which is entitled *Sirr-i-Akbar* (or, the Great Secret)—will consider it to be Divine utterance, he will have no anxiety or fear or grief and will be helped and fortified with Divine grace”

7. *Bhāgvat Gītā*.—The Persian translation of this well-known Sanskrit work is ascribed to Dārā Shikūh in the manuscript copy (No. 1949) preserved in the India Office Library. Dr. Ethé is of opinion¹ that Dārā Shikūh and not Abul Faḍl, as wrongly asserted by Dr. Rieu,² is the author of the work. In view of the categorical statement made by Dr. Ethé it is difficult to discredit his statement. The translation does not bear any date but most probably it was not made before 1067 A.H., namely, the year in which Dārā translated the *Upanishads*.

To the above list we may add the following works, which are, more or less, of a fragmentary character :—

8. I learn from the *Makhzan-ul-Gharā'ib*,³ an extremely valuable biography of Persian poets, that Dārā Shikūh had compiled a *Bayāḍ*, or Anthology, which was used by the author of *Makhzan-ul-Gharā'ib* in compiling his *Tadhkira*. It is unfortunate, however, that even a single copy of the *Bayāḍ* cannot be traced in any of the Oriental libraries. It is needless to add that had the *Bayāḍ* been available it must have thrown some light on the poetical taste of the prince and might also have enabled us to gather some more verses of the prince.

9. Dārā Shikūh is also the author of a large number of letters which are of no mean literary importance. The *Fayyāḍ-ul-Ḳawānīn*⁴

¹ *Catalogue of Persian MSS. in the Library of the India Office*, Vol. I, column, 1089.

² *Catalogue of Pers. MSS. in the British Museum*, Vol. I, p. 39.

³ MS. copy in the Oriental Public Library, Patna, (No. 239 of the *Hand-list*), p. 3.

⁴ The *Fayyāḍ-ul-Ḳawānīn* is a valuable collection of a large number of letters divided into three books: “(i) Letters of kings and princes, (ii) Letters from nobles to each other and to kings and princes, and (iii) miscellaneous letters.” (Sarkar's *Aurangzib*, ii, p. 315). Copies of this work are extremely rare but I was fortunate

contains some eight letters written by the prince to Shāh Muḥammad Dīlrubā, Shāikh Muḥibbullāh of Allahabad and others, asking from them an explanation of certain abstruse points of *Taṣawwuf*. I have also come across a number of letters, ascribed to him in certain books of *Inshā* and also in *Majmū'a's*, or the fragmentary collection of small tracts, etc.

10. In the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, (No. 701 of Blochet's Catalogue), there is a MS. copy of *Nigāristān-i-Munīr*, which contains, at the end, the Introduction of a *Muraḥḩā'*, (or, Album), which was, as the compiler's note indicates, dictated by Dārā Shikūh. It is not known as to whether the Album was arranged by the Prince himself or that it belonged to some one else who asked him to write the Introduction. It may also be possible that this introduction in *Nigāristān* is of the same Album which Dārā presented to his "nearest and dearest wife," Nādīra Begam, in 1051 A.H. (=1641-2 A.D.).

Besides the above works, of which the first four have been printed and the last three are in manuscript, there are other works ascribed to the authorship of Dārā which have not been traced so far. However, if an attempt is made at their identification and the statements of the various authors, who have ascribed hitherto untraced works to Dārā, are verified in the light of modern research it will, I hope, shed more light on the life and works of this prince. I append, herewith, a list of such works as are said to have been written by Dārā but have not, so far as I know, been traced in any of the important libraries of the East or the West:—

1. *Risāla-i-Ma'ārif*.—This is said to be a tract on, as its name indicates, the doctrines of mysticism. The author of *Khazīnat-ul-Ashfyā*¹ (vol. I, p. 175) ascribes its authorship to Dārā Shikūh. Muḥammad Latīf, in his *Lahore*², has also included it in the list of Dārā Shikūh's works but the latter appears to have only copied it from the *Khazīna*.

In examining a MS. copy of the above work. I have taken down a transcription of the letters of Dārā Shikūh which I propose to publish sometime later. Two of the above letters are included in a MS. copy of *Safīna-i-Baḩr-ul-Muḩī*, preserved in the Berlin Library (Pertsch, pp. 40, 45). Another letter which Dārā Shikūh wrote in 1055 A.H. (=1645 A.D.) is preserved in MS. No. 56 of the above library (Pertsch, p. 115) and a letter to Sarmad was published in the *Indian Antiquary*, 1923.

¹ By Muftī Ghulām Sarwar of Lahore (Lucknow, 1874).

² Latīf's *Lahore* (1892), p. 64.

2. *Nādir-un-Nikāt*.—Dr. Ethé¹ has ascribed this work to Dārā Shikūh but has quoted no authority in favour of his assertion. It is not improbable, however, that *Nādir-un-Nikāt* is only another name of *Risāla-i-Hak Numā*, for a manuscript copy of the latter tract (in the A.S.B. Curzon Collection) bears the former title. It is equally probable that *Nādir-un-Nikāt* and *Mukālīma-i-Bābā Lāl wa Dārā Shikūh*² (of which I will speak later) are identical, for a manuscript copy of the latter work preserved in the O.P. Library³ bears the title of *Makhzan-i-Nikāt*, which is closely allied to *Nādir-un-Nikāt*. It is, however, difficult to choose between the two probables.

3. *Mathnawī*.—It appears from the *Journal of the Punjab Historical Society* (vol. II, No. I)⁴ that a Persian *Mathnawī* said to have been composed by this prince, is mentioned in the *Makhzan*, a monthly magazine of Lahore (September, 1907).

4. It is stated in the above *Journal* that Dārā Shikūh is reported to have written an autobiography, but, so far, I have found no mention of such a work in the books I have consulted in connection with the life of this prince.

DĀRĀ SHIKŪH AS A POET.

So far, we have described only the prose-works of Dārā Shikūh, or such other works as have been ascribed to his authorship but have not, as far as I know, been traced anywhere. Now we may discuss briefly the merits of Dārā as a poet. But, I must state at the outset, that the materials for such a discussion are very scanty. We know from authoritative sources that Dārā Shikūh composed a *Dīwān*, entitled *Iksir-i-ʿĀzam*, which, according to the author of *Khazīnat-ul-Asfiyā*, contained “a mine of information regarding *Tawhīd*,” and was actually perused by him. It is a pity, however, that such a valuable *Dīwān* has not, as yet, found room in the well-known libraries of the East or the West, nor has seen the light of print. I was pleased to see an announcement in the *Nigār*, (an Urdū monthly of Bhūpāl), that the *Dīwān* of

¹ *Catalogue of Persian MSS. in the India Office Library*, vol. I, p. 275.

² *Journal of the Punjab Historical Society*, vol. II, No. I, p. 27.

³ Pandit Sheo Narain's article on 'Dārā Shikūh as an author,' in the *Journal of the Punjab Historical Society*, vol. II, No. I, p. 26.

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 25.

Dārā Shikūh has been discovered and that full particulars regarding this valuable manuscript will be published in a subsequent issue of the magazine. I waited for two years but no such description of the manuscript appeared. Finally, I wrote to the editor of the magazine who informed me, in reply, that the owner of the manuscript had left for England and I must wait till his return. Hence, my disappointment. I also found an announcement in the price-list of Hājī Jān Muḥ. Allāh Bakhsh Ganā'i, the well-known book-sellers of Lahore, that the Quatrains of Dārā Shikūh (رباعیات داراشکوه) are in the course of print. It is more than two years since I saw the announcement and I have been asked by the publishers to wait for some months more!

It is difficult to hazard any opinion regarding the contents of the *Dīwān*, nor it is possible to say whether the *Quatrains*, which are said to be in the course of publication at Lahore, are included in the *Dīwān*, or the *Mathnawī*, which has been ascribed to him, is also included in it. Such questions can only be answered on the publication of the *Dīwān* or a list of its contents. For the time being, at least, we are to be contented with some 25 quatrains and a few *Ghazals* only, which have either been quoted by Dārā in his prose-works or have been, ascribed to him in the various *Tadhkiras*.

• The largest number of *Quatrains*, totalling more than 20¹, are quoted by Dārā in his *Hasanāt-ul-‘Ārifīn* and only a few more can be found in all his remaining works. Hence, it is apparent that the materials, as I have stated before, are very scanty. But we are to judge their value by their quality and not by their quantity. We find, that Dārā's verses were appreciated in his own life-time. The following appreciation from the pen of Mullā Shāh, who was himself an accomplished poet, will serve to convey an idea as to Dārā being a poet of no ordinary merit : ²

“ All the excellences are under the subjugation of an ‘Ārif, and this is well-established that he (also) possesses (some degree) of harmonious-

¹ I have calculated this number from my manuscript copy of *Hasanāt*, and have taken only such quatrains about which the author has distinctly mentioned that they are his composition. A perusal of other manuscripts may either increase or reduce this number.

² Mullā Shāh's letter to Dārā Shikūh in *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 144.

ness. What to say of your incomparable and heart-pleasing verses. How sweet fruits cannot be borne by this pure clay ?”

We learn from the *Tadhkkiras* that Dārā had adopted the *Takhallus*, or *nom de plume*, of *Kādirī*, which testifies to his sincere devotion to the *Kādirī* order. *Sarkhush*, who wrote his *Kalimāt-ush-Shu‘arā* only twenty-one years after the execution of Dārā, speaks of him in the following words¹ :—

“Muhammad Dārā Shikūh styled as “*Shāh-i-Baland Ikbāl*,” the heir-apparent of *Shāhjahān Pādshāh*, was a prince of good disposition, fine imagination and handsome appearance. He had patience ; led the life of a *Ṣūfī*, was a friend of the devotees, and was also an Unitarian and a philosopher. He had a noble mind and a far-reaching intelligence. He expressed *Ṣūfistic* ideas in *Quatrains* and *Ghazals* and, in view of his adherence to the *Kādirī* order, adopted the pen-name of *Kādirī*.”

Then, the author proceeds to narrate a story showing Dārā’s forbearance towards one of the buffoons of his court who had made a very impertinent joke at the expense of the prince.

The author concludes the notice of Dārā with the following remarks :—

“He has written excellent *Ṣūfistic* works and has solved difficult problems therein. A small *Dīwān* of his verses has been collected.”

The same author, while giving an account of *Mirzā Raḍī, Dānish*, who came to India in the reign of *Shāhjahān*, writes :—

“Dārā Shikūh, having appreciated this verse² of his, selected it as *Misra‘-i-Tarah* :

تاک را سرسبز دار ای ابر نیسان در بهار
قطره تا می می تواند شد چرا گوهر شود

Every one composed verses according to his liking. The prince also wrote a verse :³

¹ Afzaluddin *Sarkhush* wrote his *Tadhkkira* in 1090 A.H.

² Fol. 58 b. of my manuscript copy.

³ The story is given on fols. 58b and 59a of my manuscript copy. The author of *Makhzan-ul-Gharā‘ib* (p. 682, O.P. Library copy) writes that four poets,

سلطنت سهل است خود را آشنای فقر کن
قطره تا دریا تواند شد چرا گوهر شود

“Kingship is easy ; make thyself familiar with the ways of asceticism,

(For), if a drop can be the ocean why should it (then) be the pearl.”

I cannot do better than quote some of his verses, from certain *Tadhkiras*, and leave them to the readers to pass their own judgment on the same ; but, I would ask them to keep in mind the fact that the verses were written at a time when the grandeur and magnificence of the Mughal court had reached the highest pitch of perfection and, in the midst of that mirth and merry-making, there was the heir-apparent who did think of the Transcendent and rise above the gross materialism of his day to the planes of higher spiritualism. He writes :

هر خم و پیچی که شد از تاب زلف یار شد
دام شد تسبیح شد زنجیر شد زنار شد

تا دوست رسیدیم چو از خویش بریدیم
از خویش گذشتن چه مبارک سفری بود

مردم شدم تا که بقرآن گشتم
عارف شدم و ز خویش عریان گشتم
پیدا کردی مرا و لیکن من هم
پیدا کردم ترا و قربان گشتم

بخیه بر خرقة فنا کیشان موج آب حیات را ماند

including the prince, had written verses in reply (جواب) to the above verse of *Faidi*. I think, the biographer is wrong in ascribing the authorship of the verse to *Faidi* as it is not included in his *Diwan*.

DĀRĀ SHIKŪH AND THE FINE ARTS.

Dārā Shikūh was a lover of the fine arts. He studied Caligraphy with Āḳā ‘Abdur Rashīd ad-Dailamī, the well-known Caligrapher at the court of Shāhjahān and the last great scribe of *Nasta’līk*. The author of *Tadhkira-i-Khushnawisān*¹ states that Dārā wrote a very good hand in *Nasta’līk* and was the best pupil of Āḳā Rashīd. He adds that none of the pupils of the Āḳā excelled him in fine penmanship. It may be added that there is a painting in the collection of Mr. A. Ghose of Calcutta in which Dārā Shikūh is depicted as taking his lessons in Caligraphy from the Āḳā.² Besides *Nasta’līk*, Dārā also wrote a very good hand in *Naskh*, and the specimens of his Caligraphy preserved in the various Oriental Libraries prove conclusively that he excelled both in *Naskh* and *Nasta’līk*.³ He was also a great admirer of paint-

¹ By Ghulām Muḥammad, *Haft Raḳam*, (Bib. Indica), p. 54.

² The painting has been reproduced in the *Calcutta Review*, March, 1925.

³ I know of the following autographs of Dārā Shikūh preserved in the various libraries of Europe and India :—

(1) *Safinat-ul-Awliyā*, (Oriental Public Library, Patna, MS. No. 673) bearing the following note in the hand-writing of Dārā Shikūh :—

* ۱۰۵۰ هـ هذا كتاب سفينة الاوليا حرره محمد دارا شكوه حنفي قادري

Khān Bahādūr ‘Abdul Muḩtadir (*Catalogue of Persian MSS. in the Oriental Public Library*, Patna, Vol. VIII, pp. 47, 48) is of opinion that the MS. has been collated by Dārā Shikūh, as the marginal notes indicate, and not copied by him, as is generally asserted.

(2) *Qur’ān*, written on deer skin in 1051 A.H., bearing the following note at the colophon :—

* ۱۰۵۰ هـ كتبه بندقه آثم دارا شكوه بن شامجهان بادشاه غازي در مقام شامجهان آباد

Shams-ul-ulamā Hāfiẓ Naḩhūr Aḩmad, who examined the MS. in the ‘Aziz Bāgh Library, Hyderabad (Deccan), gives the following account of the MS. in the *Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, (New Series, 1917, p. xc): “The verses of the *Qur’ān* are written throughout in gold. The headings are illuminated with fine floral designs and the copy is beautifully illuminated throughout. The MS. is carefully preserved in a splendid binding.”

(3) *Panjsūra*, written in a learned *Naskh* in gold. The MS. formerly belonged to the Būhār Library, (Imperial Library), Calcutta, but is now deposited with the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Cal-

ings and a good judge of their technique and value. The Album which he presented to his "nearest and dearest wife." Nādira

cutta (See *Catalogue Raisonné of Persian MSS. in the Bihār Library*, p. viii.)

- (4) *Dah Pand-i-Arasṭū*, in fine, clear *Nasta'liq*, within gold-ruled borders preserved in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.
- (5) *Risāla-i-Ḥikmat-i-Arasṭū*, copied by the prince in 1041 A.H. and now preserved in the Āṣifiya Library, Hyderabad (Deccan). (See the *Urdū Hand-list* of the Library, Vol. II, pp. 1770, 1771.)
- (6) *Sharḥ-i-Diwan-i-Hāfiẓ*, (by Saifuddīn Abul Ḥasan 'Abdur Raḥmān) defective at the beginning. The date of transcription is not given in the *Urdū Hand-list* (Vol. I, pp. 738, 739) of the Āṣifiya library, where the MS. is at present.
- (7) A note on the fly-leaf of an autograph copy of a *Mathnawī* of Bahāuddīn Sulṭān Walad, son of the well-known Jalāluddīn Rūmī. The MS. belonged to the Government of India and was noticed in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1870, p. 251, but, unfortunately, is, now, no longer in the Government (Curzon) Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. H. Blochmann published a facsimile of the Autograph-note of Dārā Shikūh in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1870, p. 272, which runs as follows:—

هو القادر
مثنوي سلطان ولد
بخط مبارک ایشان
واقمه محمد دارا شکوه

Blochmann has, due to an oversight, read هو القهار for هو القادر

- (8) A *Waslī* exhibited at the Sixth Session of the *Nadwat-ul-Ulamā* held at Benares, in 1906. See (*An-Nadwa*, Vol. III, No. 4.).
- (9) A *Waslī* exhibited at the Second Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Lahore, 1920. (See p. xxii of the *Proceedings* of the Commission).
- (10) A *Waslī* in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, dated 1046 A.H. (=1636 A.D.). (See Sachau and Ethé's *Catalogue of Persian MSS. in the Bodleian Library*, Vol. I, Column No. 1090.)
- (11) It appears from one of the Letters of Shiblī Nu'mānī, a well-known Urdū scholar, that Dr. Sir E. Denison Ross had, in his possession, an autograph of Dārā Shikūh (See *Makātib-i-Shiblī*, Vol. II, p. 241).
- (12) *Waslī* exhibited at the Fourth Meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Delhi, 1922. (See the *Proceedings* of the Commission, Vol. IV, p. 107 and *Memoirs of the Arch. Sur. of India*, No. 29, p. 12.)

Begam¹ and which bears the following inscription in his own handwriting :—

“This album was presented to his nearest and dearest friend, the Lady Nadira Begum by Prince Muhammad Dārā Shukoh, son of the Emperor Shahjahān in the year 1051 (1641-2 A.D.)”², is one of the most valuable treasures of the Mughal Art.

Principal Percy Brown in his admirable *Indian Painting under the Mughals*, while discussing the value and importance of the Album, observes :—

“As a criterion of the artistic taste of a cultivated Mughal prince this *Muragga*³ is of interest; it shows that its original owner, while attracted by weak prettiness in some of his selections, was on the whole a good judge of a miniature and had gathered his examples with care.”

And, Cecil L. Burns, describing the Album in an illuminating article in the *Times of India Annual*, 1925, writes :—

“What the Koh-i-Noor is to other eastern diamonds, surely this richly bound volume in wrought leather, containing miniatures by Persian, Central Asian and Mughal artists, and specimens of Caligraphy of the highest quality of the penman’s and painter’s art, must be to any other volume of a similar character..... The album is

(13) An autograph-note on the valuable Album which Dārā Shikūh presented to his “nearest and dearest wife,” Nādira Begam, in 1051 A.H.

It may be added, here, that an ornamented and illuminated copy of the *Qur’ān* which, it is believed, was actually used by Dārā Shikūh, is now in the collection of Nawwāb Ḥusāmuddīn Ḥaidar of Comilla. The author of *Safar Nāma-i-Mazharī* (late Ḥājī Mazhar ‘Alīm Anṣārī Rūdawlāwī) gives us the following particulars regarding the copy :— ‘Nawwāb Ḥusām Ḥaidar Ṣāhib showed me a MS. copy of the *Qur’ān* which was illuminated and ornamented with gold. It is written by a Persian scribe on thick, fine paper. The size is folio. My eyes were brightened on seeing the MS. It was this very *Qur’ān* from which Dārā Shikūh read daily. It bears his seal. The Nawwāb Ṣāhib got the MS. from a European lady. It is a unique copy of the *Qur’ān*, (p. 98 of the *Safar Nāma*).

¹ India Office Library R. and L. 944-1908.

² Smith (V. A.), *History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon*, (Oxford, 1911) pp. 457, 458. For a description of the Album see Percy Brown’s *Indian Painting under the Mughals*, (1925), pp. 94, 95; *The Times of India Annual* 1925.

similar to such an one as Vasaris, the great biographer of the Renaissance in Italy, prepared of the drawings of the artists of that period. All are of the highest quality, of the schools represented, and afford a striking testimony to the knowledge and taste of the Prince who selected them."

WORKS WRITTEN AT THE INSTANCE OF DĀRĀ.

In addition to the works which are Dārā's own composition, there is a large number of books which have either been written at his instance, or have been dedicated to him as a tribute to his patronage of such authors. The number of the works of former class cannot be expected to be large but the works of the latter class are numerous and, as such, it will not be possible to notice all of them. Moreover, the identification of all such books has not been complete. I will, therefore, enumerate only the more important ones of this class.

Now, let us discuss the works of the former class :—

(1) *Mukālima-i-Dārā Shikūh wa Bābā Lāl*—contains a summary of the questions that were asked by Dārā Shikūh on the various topics of Hindū religion and ascetic life and the replies that were given to them by Bābā Lāl, a Hindū devotee of the Panjāb. It appears, from the investigations made by Pandit Sheo Narain,¹ that Bābā Lāl, actually named Lāl Dayāl, was a Khatrī of Kaṣūr, who lived at his *Asthān*, at Dhiānpūr near Batāla. Dārā Shikūh intended to go to him, as he was a friend of Miyyān Jiv, but the saint himself came down to Lahore, where Dārā conversed with him.² It is, however, difficult to fix the actual date of these conversations; for there is no internal evidence, except one perhaps, to give us a clue to ascertain this point. From the seventh and the last sitting it can be ascertained that these conversations took place after Dārā's return from the expedition to Kandhār, in 1062 A.H.

In his *Hasanāt-ul-Ārifin*, which he completed in 1064 A.H., Dārā has included the name of Bābā Lāl—the only Hindū whose aphorisms he has quoted. He writes (p. 40) :

¹ In his "Dārā Shikūh as an author" (*Journal of the Punjab Historical Society*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 27, 28).

² Pandit Sheo Narain writes that he has found a manuscript copy of Bābā Lāl's biography, from which he has taken the above details.

“Bābā Lāl Mandiṃya is one of the perfect ‘*Āriṣ*, and I have seen none in the Hindū community who is equal to him in majesty and firmness. He told me, ‘There are ‘*Āriṣ* and perfect (divines) in every community through whose grace God grants salvation to that community’¹.....”

In the *Majma‘-ul-Bahrain* also, (p. 24), Dārā has put down the name of this saint, whom he calls Bābā Lāl Bairāgī, by the side of those Muḥammadan saints and divines who have been the best representatives of the Ṣūfī order in Islām. The inclusion of the name of a Hindū in such an exclusive list of Muslim divines shows unmistakably the high esteem in which this devotee was held by Dārā Shikūh.

Hence, it is not surprising that Dārā did invite the saint and had the conversations, which passed between him and the mystic, recorded. It appears that Dārā’s private Secretary, Chandar Bhān,² was present on the occasion of these interviews and perhaps, acting as an interpreter, took a verbatim report of the whole dialogue, from which he prepared the present book, entitled *Mukālima-i-Dārā Shikūh wa Bābā Lāl*.

In the A.S.B. (Curzon Collection 1908-1910) there is a manuscript copy of *Pūthī Ūrīsī* in Persian, which contains the memoirs of Bābā Lāl and also an account of the interview which he had with Dārā Shikūh in 1059 A.H. (= 1649 A.D.)

It may be added here, that there is a painting reproduced in Binyon’s *The Court Painters of the Grand Moghals*,³ in which Dārā Shikūh is depicted as sitting by the side of Bābā Lāl. Binyon gives us the following particulars regarding the Bābā :—

“Lāl Swāmī.... was a Kshatriya, born in Malwa in the reign of Jahāngīr; after having been initiated, he settled near Sirhind, in the Panjāb, where he built himself a hermitage, together with a temple, and was visited by a large number of disciples. Among those who were attracted by his teaching was Dārā Shikoh; two learned Hindus who

¹ In the same book (p. 44) Dārā, while quoting the aphorisms of Bābā Lāl, writes that this saint belonged to the order of Kabīr.

² Chandar Bhān was an inhabitant of Pātālā or of Lahore, as asserted by some. He was the *Mīr Munshī* to Dārā and was appointed in the *Dār-ul-Inshā* of Shāhjahān, in 1066 A.H., and entitled Rāi Chandar Bhān. He died in 1068 A.H., or in 1073. He left several works including *Chahār Chaḥan*, *Munshiāt-i-Brahman*, *Kār-nāma*, *Guldasta*, *Majma‘-ul-Wuzarā*, etc., and a *Divān*.

³ Humphrey Milford, (Oxford University Press), 1921, Plate No. XXII.

were in this prince's service have recorded, in a work entitled *Nādir-al-Nikāt*, the conversation, that took place between the Swami and the prince during seven interviews between them in the year 1649.¹

In another painting,² reproduced in the above book, the Bābā appears in a group of some twelve Indian Divines to wit, Rāy Dās, Pīpā, Nāmdīv, Sā'in, Kamāl, Awghar, Kabīr, Pīr Machandar, Gorakh Jadrū, (?) Pīr Panth Swāmī (?), and is styled there as Lāl Swāmī. A painting was also exhibited at the second meeting of the *Indian Historical Records Commission*³ in which Dārā Shikūh and Bābā Lāl (called there Lāldās) are shown in each other's company.

And an un-identified painting in Percy Brown's *Indian Painting under the Mughals* (Plate No. XLVI from M. Demotte's collection), also portrays, in my opinion, the meeting scene between Dārā Shikūh and Bābā Lāl Dās.⁴

(2) *Jug Bāshist*—or a Persian translation of the famous Sanskrit, *Yoga Vāsishṭha*, was undertaken at the instance of Dārā Shikūh by one of his courtiers, whose name, unfortunately, we do not know. The translator says in the introduction that Prince Dārā Shikūh ordered him, in 1066 A.H., to translate the *Yoga Vāsishṭha* into simple Persian. for the other translations, and more specially, the one made by Mullā Ṣūfī,⁵ did not serve the purpose of the seekers of the truth. The immediate reason, however, of having the book translated was that

¹ P. 82.

² Plate No. XIX.

³ *Proceedings*, Appendix, p. XXV.

⁴ The dialogues have been arranged and edited by one Chiranjī Lāl and lithographed at Delhi in 1885. An Urdū translation, entitled *Asrār-i-Ma'rifat*, has also been published, some years back, by Dīwān Māyā Dās of Lahore and another, with the Persian text, and entitled *Shawā-i-Ma'rifat* was published by Munshī Bulāqī Dās of Delhi in 1896. I have perused the second lithographed copy and am surprised to find that it differs materially from the manuscript copy preserved in the Oriental Public Library, Patna, (No. 1449 of the Hand-list of Persian MSS.). Further, a perusal of the above MS. copy reveals the fact that the work was originally composed in Hindī and then translated into Persian (fol. 1a). It may be added, here, that MS. copies of the *Mukālima* in the Berlin Library, (Pertsch, No. 1,081,2) and the Bodleian Library (Ethé, Column 758) agree, as appears from the first line quoted in the catalogues, with the copy in the Oriental Public Library, Patna. Since the above was in type, an excellent text of the *Mukālima*, with its French translation, has been published by Huart and Massignon in the *Journal Asiatique*, Paris, Tome CCIX, No. 2.

⁵ In A.S.B. Collection MS. No. 158, the name of the translator is *Shaiḫ Ṣūfī*.

both Vāsistha and Rām Chandar appeared, one night, before Dārā Shikūh in dream; the former asking Rām Chandar to embrace Dārā Shikūh which he did and then again asking him, (Rām Ch.) to give some sweets to Dārā, which he took and ate. As a result of this dream it came to the mind of Dārā to have the work translated into Persian. He commanded one of his courtiers to do the work which he performed in collaboration with certain well-known Pandits of the place.

(3) *Tārīkh-i-Shamshīr Khānī*—an abridgement of the *Shāhnāma* made at the instance of Dārā. (See *Proceedings* of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. II, p. xvii, and Pertsch, No. 708).

Of the works dedicated to Dārā I append, hereto, a list of only two:

(1) *Tibb-i-Dārā Shikūhī*¹—is a big work of some 400 folios on “the general principles of medicine and the treatment of the various diseases” which was written by Nūruddīn Muḥammad b. ‘Abdullāh b. ‘Ain-ul-Mulk Shīrāzī. It was written about the year 1056 A.H.² and dedicated to Dārā Shikūh, the then heir-apparent of Shāhjahān.

(2) *Tarjuma-i-Aḳwāl-i-Wāsiṭī*—or a Persian translation of the sayings of the famous Ṣūfī, Abū Bakr b. Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Wāsiṭī (d. C. 320 A.H., 932 A.D.), by one Ibrāhīm Miskīn who dedicated them to this prince in 1067, that is, only two years before his execution.³

DĀRĀ'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

A close examination of the works of Dārā Shikūh, in their correct chronological order, will reveal the fact that his earlier studies were purely Ṣūfistic in character and were not extended to an examination of the mystic systems of other religions. But the deeper and wider was his study the greater was the realization of the truths found in other religions and more outspoken the appreciation for them. There is no denying the fact that he must have received his education on old, orthodox lines but, nevertheless, he had the courage to cast away all prejudice and examine things in their true perspective. He writes himself in his introduction

¹ In the Paris MS. Nos. 857-859 (*Catalogue des Manuscrits Persans*, pp. 103, 104) the MS. is entitled *‘Ilājāt-i-Dārā Shikūhī*.

² The author writes in the introduction that he composed the work about the time Shāhjahān conquered Badakhshān, namely 1055-56 A.H.

³ A MS. copy of the work is in the A.S.B. Library, see Ivanow's *Catalogue*, p. 612.

to the translation of the *Upanishads* that after his discipleship of Mullā Shāh, in 1050 A.H., he came in close contact with the divines of the various religions and perused the Psalms, the Gospels and the Pentateuch. This marks the beginning of Dārā's examination of the systems of various religions. But in the books and tracts which he wrote before 1062, he does not express his opinion on the various religions, or, more specially, on Hindūism. In the *Shatḥiyāt* only (1062) we find him quoting the aphorisms of a Hindū divine, Bābā Lāl, which purports to declare that 'Truth is not the monopoly of any one religion.' The next work, in order of chronology, is the *Majma'-ul-Bahrain*, written in 1065, in which he has expressed his views very clearly, and is definitely of opinion that in the higher planes of the realization of Truth there is no essential difference between Hindūism and Islām. Dārā knew that such an outspoken expression of opinion must be considered as sacrilegious by a large section of the members of both the communities, so he gives the note of warning and says, "I have written this book for the members of my family and have nothing to do with the common ones of both the religions." This small book is an attempt to reconcile Hindūism and Islām. The author has endeavoured to show that the conception of the Elements, God, the Senses, the Almighty, the Soul, the Communion with the Infinite, the Day of Resurrection, the Universe, the Planets and the Cycles, etc., is practically the same in Hindūism and Islām. His attempt has been mostly confined to showing the points of identity between the two religions without exalting or undermining either. He is concerned with facts and puts them *as they are*. His is rather a comparative study of Hindūism and Islām with an attempt to point out the various points on which they meet. As a student of comparative religion he has put down the points of resemblance between the two religions, however superficial they may be, and, surprisingly enough, in his zeal for establishing a close identity between them, has chosen to ignore the many points of difference. But it must be admitted, at the same time, that Dārā had not renounced his own faith and become a Hindū as is asserted by a biased section of the community. The very Introduction, which he has begun with the praise of God, the Prophet, his companions and the descendants, will belie such a presumption, and a careful perusal of the later chapters will show that he was a Muslim through-

out, believing in the saints and the mystics of Islām and calling Muḥammed the 'last Prophet.'

From 1065 A.H. onwards, Dārā was more deeply interested in the study of Hindūism. In 1066 A.H., he got the *Jug Bāshist* translated into Persian. A year later he himself translated the *Upanishads* into Persian prose. About this time he also translated the *Bhāgvat Gītā*¹ or, perhaps, had it translated by one of his courtiers.

In all these works there is not the slightest indication that Dārā had renounced Islām and embraced Hindūism. He is a Muslim throughout. He is of opinion that the *Vedas* are "revealed books" but certainly this could not amount to an apostasy from Islām. He believed in the *Kur'ān* and was of opinion that "the *Vedas* were in accordance with the *Kur'ān* or rather they were an interpretation of that." Can such an opinion amount to renouncing Islām? It is for the doctors of the Faith to pronounce an opinion on the point but, to a layman like myself, it appears that no one could possibly be declared a *Kāfir* on one's simply expressing the above views. There have been many revealed books, which according to the Muslim faith have been abrogated, but, nevertheless, they can be studied profitably by one who wishes to make a higher and deeper study of religions and theological problems. So, if Dārā found in the *Vedas* an elucidation and explanation of certain abstruse problems of the *Kur'ān*, he cannot be condemned. Mirzā Jānjānān Mazhar, *Shahīd* (d. 1130=1717 A.D.), who was a very well-known saint of India has expressed practically the same views but he has not been condemned by any. He writes²:
 " It appears from the ancient books of the Indians that the Divine Mercy, in the beginning of the creation of the human species, sent a Book, named the Bed (Veda), which is in four parts, in order to regulate the duties of this as well as the next world
 . . All the schools (of the Hindus) unanimously believe in the unity of the most high God; consider the world to be created; believe in the

¹ Dr. Ethé writes in the *Catalogue of Pers. MSS. in the India Office Library* (c. 1089): "In the British Mus. copy it (i.e. *Bhagvat-Gita*) is wrongly ascribed to Abū-al faḍl; the real translator was, as a note on fol. 1a in the present copy proves, prince Dārā Shukūh"

² Extracts from the life and teachings of Mirzā Mazhar, translated by the late Mawlawī 'Abdul Walī, J.A.S.B., Vol. XIX, pp. 238, 239.

destruction of the world, in the reward for good and bad conduct; on the resurrection and accountability (of conduct) The rules and regulations of their faith are fully and well arranged. So it is evident that it had been a good religion but abrogated. In Islamic *Shar* no mention of any other abrogated religions, save Judaism and Christianity, is made; whereas many other religions have undergone the process of obliteration and affirmation (i.e. changes).

It ought to be noted that according to the holy verse (of the Qur'ān) : '*And there is not a people but a warner has from among them*' and also, '*And every nation had an apostle*,' and other verses, there were prophets also in the countries of Hindustan, on whom be peace, and their account is contained in the books of the Hindus "

If the above views cannot amount to an apostasy from Islām, it is difficult to understand how Dārā Shikūh could have been condemned for expressing practically the same views.

His works and writings are before us and, on examining them, we can only state that he was a Muslim throughout and, being a Ṣūfī himself, expressed such views, which, though appearing as revolting at first sight, cannot have amounted to an apostasy from Islām. What to say of Dārā? If one cares to examine the works and writings of the most eminent Ṣūfīs one will find that their aphorisms and paradoxes are more condemnable than those of Dārā Shikūh. We find that Maṣṣūr was crucified, Shihābuddin Suhrawardī executed and Sarmad put to death, but time has vindicated their honour. Today, they are hailed as martyrs and sufferers on the Path; and such is the case with Dārā. Time has vindicated his honour and, now, he is adored and admired by a large section of the Muslims as a prince who suffered death, not as an offender against Islām, but as one who fell a victim to the Imperialistic ambitions and aspirations of his wily, *faḳīr* brother.

But yet we find that Dārā Shikūh was indicted by the ecclesiasts of the court of Aurangzīb for his apostasy. According to *Maūthir-i-Ālamgīrī*, the official history of Aurangzīb, the charge against him was that "The pillars of the Canonical Law and Faith apprehended many kinds of disturbances from his life. So the Emperor, both out of necessity to protect the Holy Law, and also for reasons of State, considered it unlawful to allow Dārā to remain alive any longer as

a destroyer of the public peace.”¹ But the above indictment is too meagre to need any comment. Anyone can choose to be the Champion of Islām and remove all those who stand in the way of the realization of his political ambitions.

Majma'-ul-Bahrain.

This small tract is of supreme importance to a student of comparative religion as it embodies, so far as I know, the first and perhaps the last attempt of its kind to reconcile the two apparently divergent religions. It is the last original work of Dārā Shikūh and, as such, has an importance of its own. And, according to one authority,² it was this very work which brought about his death. It is said that this tract was laid before the ecclesiasts who declared its author a heretic and sentenced him to death, which was only too faithfully carried out by his over-zealous brother.

An examination of the concluding portion of the work will show that it was written in 1065 A.H., that is, when Dārā was 42. It appears from the Introduction that Dārā wrote this work, “according to his own inspiration and taste, for the members of his family.” He declares openly, “I have nothing to do with the common folk of both the communities.”

The tract begins with an Introduction and contains *twenty* sections having the following headings :—

1. The Elements.
2. The Senses.
3. The Religious Exercises.
4. The Attributes.
5. The Wind.
6. The Four Worlds.
7. The Fire.
8. The Light.
9. The Beholding of God.
10. The Names of God, the Most High.
11. The Apostleship and the Prophetship.
12. The *Barhmānd*.

¹ Jadu Nath Sarkar's *Aurangzib*, Vol. II, p. 214.

² *Siyar-ul-Mutaakhkhirin*, p. 403.



13. The Directions.
14. The Skies.
15. The Earths.
16. The Divisions of the Earth.
17. The *Barzak̤h*.
18. The Great Resurrection.
19. The *Mukt*.
20. The Night and the Day.

It is unfortunate that, although the MSS of *Majma'-ul-Bahrain* are not rare in the libraries in India, they are full of clerical mistakes and also contain innumerable errors both of omission and commission. I have consulted five MSS. in preparing the present text, but to my great disappointment none of them could satisfy me. There are so many variants and the Persian transliteration of Sanskrit terms or quotations from the *Kur'ān* are so very different that the task of the editor becomes extremely difficult and, at times, even insurmountable.

The MSS. that I have used in preparing my text are :—

- (1) MS. from the Āsifiya Library, Hyderabad, dated 9th Rabi, I, 1224 A.H., transcribed by Sayyid Gharib 'Alī b. Sayyid Shāh 'Alī Rizā. The Librarian, Mawlawī 'Abbās Husain *Kantūrī* was good enough to have it copied under his supervision. The MS. contains innumerable clerical mistakes. I have named this MS. H.
- (2) A MS. from the (Khudā Bakhsh Khān) Oriental Public Library, Bankipore (No. 1450 of the Hand-list of Persian MSS. prepared by Khān Bahādur 'Abdul Muḩtadir), bearing no date of transcription nor the name of the scribe. It is a relatively better MS. than H, but, nevertheless, contains several orthographical mistakes and is not written in a clear hand. I have collated MS. H with the Oriental Public Library MS. which I name K.
- (3) A MS. from the Rāmpūr State Library, dated 22nd Dhul Hijja, 1226 A.H., copied by Muḩammad Hāji Beg at the instance of Khwāja Mīr Kāsīm. The MS. is imperfect in several ways. There are apparently spurious additions in the text which display Shīte tendencies. A perusal of the list of variants will confirm this statement.

I have got a transcription of the above MS. through Shams-ul-ulamā M. Hidāyat Ḥusain, who, in his turn, got it, as he informs me, through the kindness of Ḥafīz Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, the Librarian of the Nawwāb's Palace Library. I have named this MS. R.

- (4) A MS. from the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, which is displayed in the shelves of the Hall, as an autograph of Dārā Shikūh. I examined the MS. carefully and found that there was no internal or external evidence to prove or even suggest that the MS. was an autograph one. The handwriting is not that of Dārā Shikūh, for it is quite different from the known autographs of the prince. Moreover, there are so many omissions, inaccuracies and even mistakes of spelling that it is impossible for one to believe that it is an autograph copy of Dārā Shikūh. I have named the MS. V.
- (5) MS. from the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Curzon Collection, No. 156, III, of the MS. Hand-list), which has been acquired quite recently. As the Text and Translation were already in type, I could use the MS. very sparingly. I have, however, made full use of it in preparing the list of variants. I may add here that had this MS. been available at the time of preparing my Text it would have helped me a great deal in preparing a relatively better text. I would call this MS. A.

Besides the above MSS., I have sometimes consulted the apparently unique MS. of the Arabic translation of *Majma'-ul-Bahrain* which is preserved in the Būhār Library, (Imperial Library, Calcutta.)¹ This translation was made by one Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ b. ash-Shaikh Aḥmad al-Miṣrī, and was of much use to me in correcting the Arabic quotations, etc.

An Urdū translation of *Majma'-ul-Bahrain*, entitled *Nūr-i-'Ain*, by one Gocul Prāsād, was lithographed at Lucknow (1872), but, unfortunately, I could not secure a copy of that.

¹ Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Būhār Library (Imperial Library, Calcutta), prepared by Shams-ul-ulamā Dr. M. Hidāyat Ḥusain, pp. 150, 151.

The above description of the MSS. of *Majma'-ul-Bahrain* will make it abundantly clear that none of them by itself could possibly have been used as the basis of a good text. So, I had no other alternative than to prepare my text by collating all the MSS. and selecting the best reading for my text. I admit that all my selections may not be approved of by my readers and they may permit of further improvement, but, with the texts that I had, I fear I could not do better.

I may add here that in preparing the list of variants I have kept in view the fact that only such variations of the text should be noted as are material and cannot possibly be ascribed to a mistake on the part of the copyist. But in order to give the reader an idea of the large number of variations, I have noted down almost all the variations found on page 5 of the printed text, which, I think, will bear a striking testimony to the idiosyncracies of the copyists.

A very difficult task which confronted me was that of identification and transliteration of Sanskrit terms which had been so mutilated in the Persian text that in many cases it became almost impossible to identify them correctly. I explained my difficulty to my friend and colleague, Dr. Surendra Nath Das-Gupta, the author of the admirable *History of Indian Philosophy*, who was good enough to go through the first few pages of my English translation. On examining my MS. translation the learned doctor suggested to me that Dārā Shikūh had made several inaccurate statements in his text and it was desirable that foot-notes were added, explaining and correcting such statements. He also promised to write the foot-notes himself, but, on account of his departure for America, he was unable to fulfil his promise. I am greatly indebted to Professor Nilmoni Chakravarti, M.A., my colleague at the Presidency College, who has very kindly identified and transliterated the Sanskrit terms. He has always helped me ungrudgingly.

I cannot conclude, without thanking Shams-ul-'ulamā Dr. M. Hidāyat Husain, my teacher and colleague, who has helped me throughout and has always been willing to lay at my disposal his vast store of knowledge regarding Islāmic bibliography and *Kur'ānic* literature. I am also indebted to Khān Sāhib 'Abdul Wali (who is, unfortunately, no longer alive) and Mawlawī Sayyid Muḥammad Tāhir, M.A., for their kind assistance.

My thanks are also due to Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A., Principal

Islamia College, Calcutta, and Dr. G. Kar, M.A., Ph.D., of the City College, Calcutta, who kindly revised the proof of the Introduction and the Translation.

Finally, I thank Mr. Johan van Manen, F.A.S.B., the Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for his many valuable suggestions and for securing me the permission of the Society for the publication of this work in the *Bibliotheca Indica Series*.

M. MAHFUZ-UL-HAQ.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE :

Calcutta.

December 1, 1928

TRANSLATION.

SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS.

1. Discourse on the Elements (*'Anāṣir*).
2. „ on the Senses (*Hawāss*).
3. „ on the Devotional Exercises (*Ashghāl*).
4. „ on the Attributes of God, the Most High (*Ṣifāt-i-Allāh Ta'ālā*).
5. „ on the Soul (*Rūḥ*).
6. „ on the Air (*Bād*).
7. „ on the Four Worlds (*'Awālim-i-Arba'a*).
8. „ on Sound (*Āwāz*).
9. „ on Light (*Nūr*).
10. „ on the Vision of God (*Rūyat*).
11. „ on the Names of God, the Most High (*Asmāi Allāh Ta'ālā*).
12. „ on Apostleship and Saintship (*Nubuwwat wa Wilāyat*).
13. „ on *Barhmānd*.
14. „ on the Directions (*Jihāt*).
15. „ on the Skies (*Āsmānhā*).
16. „ on the Earth (*Zamīn*).
17. „ on the Divisions of the Earth (*Ḳismat-i-Zamīn*).
18. „ on the World of *Barzakḥ* (i.e. *Interval between the Death of a Man and the Resurrection*).
19. „ on the Resurrection (*Ḳiyāmat*).
20. „ on *Mukt* (Salvation).
21. „ on Day and Night (*Rūz wa Shab*).
22. „ on the Infinity of the Cycles.

TRANSLATION.

“In the name of One who hath no name. With whatever name thou callest Him, He uplifteth His Head.”

Abundant praise be (showered) on the Incomparable One, who has manifested on His beautiful, unparalleled and matchless face the two parallel locks of Faith (*Īmān*) and Infidelity (*Kufr*), and by neither of them has He covered His beautiful face.

Verses : ¹

“Faith and Infidelity, both are galloping on the way towards Him,

And are exclaiming (together) : He is One and none shares His kingship.” ²

He is manifest in all ; and everything has emanated from Him. He is the first and the last and nothing exists, except Him.

Quatrain :

“The neighbour, the companion and the co-traveller is He,
In the rags of beggars and the raiments of kings, is He,
In the conclave on high and the secret chamber below,
By God, He is all and, verily by God, He is all.” ³

¹ This verse is quoted from the *Ḥadiqat-ul-Ḥaqīqat* of Ḥakīm Sanā'ī Ghaznawī. Dārā Shikūh also has written a quatrain which bears a close affinity in meaning to the above verse of Sanā'ī.

“We have not seen a single particle of dust separate from the sun,
(And) every drop of water is the sea in itself.
With what name one should call the Truth ?
(For) whatever name there is, it is one of the names of God.

Jāmī also has a similar quatrain :

“At times we call Thee wine and next the wine-cup,
(And) at times we call Thee grain and then a snare :
There is nothing except Thy name on the tablet of the earth
Now, with what name should we call Thee ?

² It appears from the *Darbār-i-Akbarī* of Mawlawī Muḥammad Ḥusain Azād (p. 492) that Abul Faḍl had this verse inscribed on a building which Akbar had built for the common use of the Hindūs and the Musalmāns.

³ This is one of the quatrains of Jāmī. Dārā also quotes it in his *Ḥasanāt-ul-ʿArifin* in connection with the *Shathiyāt* of the poet.

And unlimited benedictions be upon the complete manifestation, the cause of the creation of the universe—Muḥammad, may peace be on him and his exalted descendants and great companions. Now, thus sayeth this unaffected, unsorrowing *fakīr*, Muḥammad Dārā Shikūh, that, after knowing the Truth of truths and ascertaining the secrets and subtleties of the true religion of the Ṣūfis and having been endowed with this great gift (i.e., Ṣūfistic inspiration), he thirsted to know the tenets of the religion of the Indian monotheists; and, having had repeated intercourse and (continuous) discussion with the doctors and perfect divines of this (i.e. Indian) religion who had attained the highest pitch of perfection in religious exercises, comprehension (of God), intelligence and (religious) insight, he did not find any difference, except verbal, in the way in which they sought and comprehended Truth. Consequently, having collected the views of the two parties and having brought together the points—a knowledge of which is absolutely essential and useful for the seekers of Truth—he (i.e. the author) has compiled a tract and entitled it *Majmaʿ-ul-Baḥrain* or “The Mingling of the Two Oceans,” as it is a collection of the truth and wisdom of *two* Truth-knowing (*Ḥaḳ Shīnās*) groups. The great (mystics) have said: “*Taṣawwuf* is equity and (further) *Taṣawwuf* is the abandonment of (religious) obligations.” So, one who is just and discerning will at once understand that in ascertaining these points how deeply I had to think. It is certain that discerning, intelligent persons will derive much pleasure from this tract (*Risāla*), while persons of blunt intelligence, of either side, will get no share of its benefits. I have put down these researches of mine, according to my own intuition and taste, for the benefit of the members of my family and I have no concern with the common folk of either community. As, Khwāja Aḥrār,¹ may his secrets be sanctified, has said, “If I know that an infidel, immersed in sin, is, in a way, singing the note of Monotheism, I go to him, hear him and am grateful to him.”

And from God comes grace and help !

¹ Khwāja Nāṣiruddīn ʿUbaidullāh, better known as Khwāja Aḥrār, was a great *Nakshbandī* mystic. He was born in 806 A.H. and lived for the greater part of his life at Samarḳand where he died on the 29th *Rabīʿ* I, 895 A.H. ʿAlī b. Ḥusain al-Wāʿiẓ al-Kāshifī in his *Rashahāt* deals, principally, with the life and teachings of the Khwāja. (See *Nafahāt-ul-Uns*, Nawal Kishūr edition, p. 364.) Dārā Shikūh quotes the above saying, attributed to Khwāja Aḥrār, on p. 39 of his *Hasanāt-ul-ʿArifīn*.

I. DISCOURSE ON THE ELEMENTS ('*Anāṣir*).

Know that the elements are five in number and that these five alone form the constituents of all the mundane creations—*First*, “the great element”, ('*Unṣur-i-A'zam*), which the men of Faith (*Shar'*) call “‘*Arsh-i-Akbar*”, or, the “great throne”; *Secondly*, the wind; *Thirdly*, the fire; *Fourthly*, the water and *Fifthly*, the dust. And, in the Indian language these are called *Pāñch Bhūt*¹, namely, *akās*², *bā'ī*³, *tej*⁴, *jal*⁵, and *pirthī*⁶. (Now) there are three *akās*: *bhūt akās*⁷, *man akās*⁸, and *chid akās*⁹; and (of these) *bhūt akās* is surrounding the elements, *man akās* is encircling the whole existence and *chid akās* is enveloping all and is covering everything. This *chid akās* is permanent, namely, it is not transitory and there is no *Qur'ānic* or Vedic verse (which is a revealed book) testifying to its annihilation or destruction. The first thing to come out of *chid akās* was Love (or '*Ishk*'), which is called *māyā*¹⁰ in the language of the Indian monotheists; and “I was a hidden treasure, then I desired to be known; so, I brought the creation into existence”—this is a proof of the above statement. From '*Ishk* (Love), (*Rūh-i-A'zam*) *jīv ātmān*¹¹, the great soul was born, by which is understood a reference to the soul of Muḥammad and (further) to the “complete soul” of the Chief (of the Faithful)—may peace be on him and salutation. And the Indian monotheists name him *Hiran Garbha*¹² and *Avasthāt*¹³, which denote his greatness. After that comes the element ('*unṣur*) of wind, which is said to be the breath of the Merciful (*Raḥmān*) from which springs air mundane. At the time of breathing it came out hot, on account of its confinement in His August Self, fire came out of air; and, as the same breath possessed the qualities of mercy and unity, it became cold and, as such, water was created from fire. And as, on account of their great purity, the elements of air and fire are hardly perceptible and as water is more perceptible than either, some have held that, water was created first, followed by the element of dust. This dust is likened to the froth of that water and resembles the milk which, when put on fire, boils and froths.

¹ *Pañca bhūta.*² *Ākāśa.*³ *Vāyu.*⁴ *Tejas.*⁵ *Jala.*⁶ *Prthivī.*⁷ *Bhūtākāśa.*⁸ *Manākāśa.*⁹ *Cidākāśa.*¹⁰ *Māyā.* See p. 6, nl.¹¹ *Jīvātman.*¹² *Hiraṇyagarbha.*¹³ *Avasthātman.*

(Quite) unaware was I that this limitless ocean would be such,
That its vapour would turn out to be the sky and its foam would
become the earth.

Next :

An egg-like drop heaved and was turned into an ocean,
Its foam produced the earth and its smoke gave rise to the sky.

And, as against this, on the day of the Great Resurrection, which the Indians call *mahā parī* ¹, the dust will be destroyed first, being swallowed by water ; water being dried up by fire ; fire being extinguished by air and air being merged in *mahā akāś* ² together with *Rūh-i-A'zam* (or, 'the Great Soul') :

"Everything is perishable but His face (i.e. He) ³." (And) "Every-one on it must pass away. And there will endure the face (i.e. the person) of thy Lord, the Lord of Glory and Honour ⁴." So, the exception of *wajh* (or, His face) found in the above two verses, which purport to deal with the destruction of everything, points (unmistakably) to *mahā akāś*, which does not admit of annihilation. And had it not been so, He would have said : "Everything is to be annihilated except Him" ; but the specification of 'face' (found in the above verse) cannot but apply to *mahā akāś* which constitutes the fine body of the Holy Self. Now, in the Indian language, earth is called *divī*, from which everything has been created and unto which everything will return ; and, as stated in the Holy verse, : "From it We created you and into it We shall send you back and from it will We raise you a second time ⁵."

II. DISCOURSE ON THE SENSES (*Ḥawās*).

Corresponding to these five elements, there are five senses called *Pan̄j Indri* ⁶, in the Indian language. They are : (1) *Shāmma* (smelling) ; (2) *Dhā'ika* (tasting) ; (3) *Bāṣira* (seeing) ; (4) *Sāmi'a* (hearing) and (5) *Lāmi'a* (touching), which are called *gahrān* ⁷, *rasnā* ⁸, *chach* ⁹, *sarutar* ¹⁰ and *tvak* ¹¹ respectively, in the Indian language, and their qualities of perception are named *gandh* ¹², *ras* ¹³, *rūp* ¹⁴, *sabd* ¹⁵ and *spars* ¹⁶. Each

¹ *Mahāpralāṣa*.

² *Mahākāśa*.

³ *Kur'ān*, Chapt. XXVIII : 88.

⁴ *Kur'ān*, Chapt. LV : 26.

⁵ *Kur'ān*, Chapt. XX : 55.

⁶ *Pañca indriyāni*.

⁷ *Ghrāṇa* (nose).

⁸ *Rasānā* (tongue).

⁹ *Cakṣuh* (eye).

¹⁰ *Srotra* (ear).

¹¹ *Tvak* (skin).

¹² *Gandha* (smell).

¹³ *Rasa* (taste).

¹⁴ *Rūpa* (colour).

¹⁵ *Śabda* (sound).

¹⁶ *Sparśa* (touch) .

of these five senses is of the same genus as one of those elements and is also allied to them. Thus, the sense of smell is allied with dust ; for the reason that none of the elements, except dust, possesses smell which is perceived only by *Shāmma* (or, the sense of smelling) ; *Dhā'ika*, (or, the sense of taste), is connected with water—(the taste of) water being perceived with our tongue ; *Bāṣira*, (or, the sense of sight), is connected with fire and, as such, colour is perceived by the eyes only, while luminosity is present in both ; *Lāmisā*, (or, the sense of touch), is connected with air, as the perception of all tangible things is through the air ; (finally), *Sāmi'a*, (or, the sense of hearing), is connected with 'the great element' ('*Unṣur-i-A'zam*), namely *mahā akās*¹, through whose instrumentality we hear sounds. And it is through the sense of hearing that the real essence of *mahā akās* is manifested to the religious devotees, (*Ahl-i-Dil*), only, while no one else can realise it. Such exercise is common to the Ṣūfis and the Indian monotheists ; the former naming it, *Shayhl-i-Pās-i-Anfās*², (or, the exercise of controlling the breath), and the latter calling it *dhun*³ in their own phraseology.

Now, the internal senses also are five in number : *Mushtarak* (Common) ; *Mutakhayyila* (Imaginary) ; *Mutafakkira* (Contemplative) ; *Hāfiẓa* (Retentive) and *Wāhima* (Fancying) ; but in the Indian system, however, they are four in number, namely, *budh*⁴, *man*⁵, *ahankār*⁶ and *chit*⁷—a combination of which is called *antah karan*⁸ and this, in its turn, may be looked upon as the fifth. Now, *chit* is possessed of a characteristic, called *sat parkarat*⁹, which is like its leg and, if cut, *chit* is prevented from running. (Of the above), (1) *Budh*, namely, understanding, possesses the characteristic of moving towards good and avoiding evil ; (2) *Man*, or mind, possesses the two characteristics of *sankalp*¹⁰ and *pakalp*¹¹, namely, of determination and abandonment (doubt) (3) *Chit*, which, as the messenger of mind, is entrusted with the duty of running on all sides, does not possess the faculty of distinguishing between right and wrong ; (4) *ahankār*, which attributes things to itself, is one of the qualities

¹ *Mahākāśa*.

² There is a Persian tract entitled *Risāla-i-Pās-i-Anfās*, attributed to the authorship of *Jāmī*, in the Bodleian Library. (See *Catalogue of Persian MSS.* by Sachau and Ethé, p. 758.)

³ *Dhyāna*.

⁴ *Buddhi*.

⁵ *Manas*.

⁶ *Ahankāra*.

⁷ *Cit*.

⁸ *Antahkaraṇa*.

⁹ *Satprakṛti*.

¹⁰ *Saṃkalpa*.

¹¹ *Vikalpa*.

of *paramātmā*, for the reason that it possesses *māyā*, which, in their phraseology, is the name given to 'love.'¹ Now *Ahankār* again is subdivided into three : *Sātag*,² *Rājas*,³ and, *Tāmas*.⁴ First, *Ahankār Sātag*, or *Gayān Surūp*,⁵ is the high stage when *param ātmā* says : "Whatever there is is I"—such is the stage of complete encircling of everything : "Now surely He encompasses all things."⁶ Another (Holy Verse) says : *He is the First and the Last and the Ascendant (over all) and the Knower of hidden things.*⁷ Secondly, *Ahankār Rājas*, is *maddhim*,⁸ namely the middle stage, when (a religious devotee) having fixed his eyes on *jīva ātmān*⁹ says : "My self is free from (the limitations of) body and elements, and corporeality has no access to me." "Nothing is like a likeness of Him"¹⁰ (And) "Then surely Allāh is Self-sufficient, above any need of the worlds."¹¹ Thirdly, *Ahankār Tāmas* is *adham*,¹² or the low stage of *awiddiyā*,¹³ namely of servitude to the August Self; and its inferiority is due to the fact that a man, on account of his great degradation, limitation and subjectivity, attributes folly, ignorance and carelessness to himself and, having an eye on his sense existence, speaks out in such a manner that, as a result of it, "I" and "Thou" are rent apart from their point of unity. "Say : I am only a mortal like you."¹⁴ Consequently, *Bashist*¹⁵ says that when the Lord desired to be determined, He was transformed into *param ātmā* immediately on His thinking of it; and, on the increase of this determination, the stage of *ahankār* was attained and, when a second determination was added to it, it got the name of *mahātāt*¹⁶ or "Aḳl-i-Kul" (Perfect Wisdom). Now, *man*¹⁷, or mind, which is also styled *parakart*,¹⁸ was created from *sankalp*¹⁹ and *mahātāt*; and from *sankalp man*, the five *Gayān-i-Indrī*²⁰, namely, (the senses of) smell, touch, seeing, hearing and taste, were created; and, from a combination of *sankalp* and the five *Gayān-i-Indrī*, the limbs and bodies were created,

¹ I am told by certain Sanskrit scholars that *māyā* does not mean "love," as stated by Dārā Shikūh, but it means 'the inscrutable power of *paramātmā* which produces appearances.'

² *Sattva*.

³ *Rājas*.

⁴ *Tamas*.

⁵ *Jñānasvarūpa*.

⁶ *Kur'ān*, Ch. XLI : 54.

⁷ *Kur'ān*, Ch. LVII : 3.

⁸ *Madhyama*'.

⁹ *Jīvātman*.

¹⁰ *Kur'ān*, Ch. XLII : 11.

¹¹ *Kur'ān*, Ch. III : 96.

¹² *Adhama*.

¹³ *Avidyā*.

¹⁴ *Kur'ān* : Ch. XVIII : 110.

¹⁵ *Vaṣīṣṭha*.

¹⁶ *Mahattatva*.

¹⁷ *Manas*.

¹⁸ *Prakṛti*.

¹⁹ *Saṁkalpa*. ²⁰ *Jñānendriya*.

which, in their combined form, are named *badan*, or body. So, *Param-ātmā*—who is called *Abul-Arwāḥ* has enforced by His Own will all these limitations on Himself and has tied Himself to these; and, just as a silk-worm, having brought out threads of silk from its own spittle, confines itself to them, so our Lord has created all these imaginary limitations for Himself and has confined Himself to them; or, just as the seed of a tree having produced a plant out of itself, enters the tree and remains in the branches and the leaves and the flowers of the tree, (so our Lord has confined Himself in this world). Thus, know and be mindful (of the fact) that before its creation, this world of ours was concealed in His Self and now His Holy Self is concealed in the world.¹

III. DISCOURSE ON THE DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES (*Ashghāl*).

Although, according to the Indian monotheists, there are several kinds of devotional exercises, yet they regard *ajpā*² as the best of all. This exercise originates from every living being, both in sleep and wakefulness, without any will or control, at every moment—and always. Consequently, the Holy verse, : “*And there is not a single thing but glorifies Him with His praise, but you do not understand their glorification*”³, refers to this very fact. The incoming and outgoing of breath have been interpreted in two words—the breath that comes out is called *Ū* (او, i.e. He) and the breath that goes in is named *Man* (من, i.e. I); and (their combination) “*Ū manam*” (او منم) means “He is I.” The *Šūfis* consider their occupation in these two words as *Hū Allāh* (i.e. He is God)—*Hū* appearing while the breath comes in and *Allāh* when it goes out. And these words are being uttered by every living being, without his being conscious of the fact.

IV. DISCOURSE ON THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD, THE MOST HIGH (*Ṣifāt-i-Allāh Ta‘ālā*).

According to the *Šūfis*, there are the two divine attributes of Beauty (*Jamāl*) and Majesty (*Jalāl*), which encircle the whole creation, while,

¹ Cf. Sa‘duddīn Maḥmūd Shabistari’s *Gulshan-i-Rāz*, where he says: “Is not, after all, the Necessary Being a part of Existence? For (now) Existence has concealed His Self!”

² *Ajpā*.

³ *Qur’ān*, Ch. XVII : 44.

according to Indian devotees, there are three attributes (of God), collectively called *tirgun*¹, or *sat*², *raj*³ and *tam*⁴, which mean Creation, Duration, and Destruction; the Sūfis, (on the other hand), viewing, and accepting the quality of Duration as the attribute of Beauty (or, *Jamāl*). But, as these attributes are included in one another, the Indian devotees name them *tirmūrat*⁵, or *Barhmā*⁶, *Bishun*⁷ and *Mahish*⁸, who are identical with *Jibra'il*, *Mikā'il* and *Isrā'fīl* of Sūfi phraseology. *Barhmā*, or *Jibra'il*, is the (superintending) angel of Creation; *Bishun*, or *Mikā'il*, is the angel of Duration (or Existence); *Mahish*, or *Isrā'fīl* is the angel of Destruction. Now, water, wind and fire are also allied with these (superintending) angels—thus water goes with *Jibra'il*, fire with *Mikā'il* and air with *Isrā'fīl*: and these three things (i.e. water, fire and air) are manifest in all living beings. Thus, *Barhmā*, who appears as the water (or, moisture) of the tongue, is the cause of Divine utterance and is (further) the source of the power of speech; *Bishun*, who is (like) fire in the eyes, is the source of light, refulgence and eyesight; *Mahish*, who is the air in the nostrils, is instrumental in creating the two blowing horns, namely the two breaths, which, if cut off (or stopped), lead to death.

Now, *tirgun*, which constitutes the three Divine attributes of Creation, Duration and Destruction, is manifested through *Barhmā*, *Bishun* and *Mahish*, whose attributes (in their turn) are manifest in all the creations of the world. (Thus), when a creature is born, it lives for an appointed period and then it is annihilated. *Shakt*, or the potential power of the (above) three attributes is called *tirdivī*.⁹ Now, *tirmūrat*¹⁰ gave birth to *Barhmā*, *Bishun* and *Mahish*, while *tirdivī* was the mother of these three: *Sarastī*¹¹, *Pārbatī*¹² and *Lachmī*.¹³ (Of the latter) *Sarastī* is connected with *Rajūgun*¹⁴ and *Barhmā*, *Pārbatī* with *Tamūgun*¹⁵ and *Mahish* and *Lachmī* with *Satūgun*¹⁶ and *Bishun*.

V. DISCOURSE ON THE SOUL (*Rūh*).

The soul is of two kinds: (i) a (common) soul and (ii) the Soul of souls, (*Abul-Arwāh*), which are called *ātmā* and *paramātmā*, respectively, in the

1 <i>Trīguna</i> .	2 <i>Sattva</i> .	3 <i>Rajas</i> .	4 <i>Tamas</i> .
5 <i>Trimūrti</i> .	6 <i>Brahmā</i> .	7 <i>Viṣṇu</i> .	8 <i>Maheśvara</i> .
9 <i>Tridevī</i> .	10 <i>Trimūrti</i> .	11 <i>Sarasvatī</i> .	12 <i>Pārvatī</i> .
13 <i>Lakṣmī</i> .	14 <i>Rajoguna</i> .	15 <i>Tamoguna</i> .	16 <i>Satvaguna</i> .

phraseology of the Indian divines. When the ' Pure Self ' (*Dhāt-i-Baht*) becomes determinate and fettered, either in respect of purity or impurity, He is known as *rūḥ* (soul), or *ātmā*, in His elegant aspect and *jasd* (body), or *sarīr*,¹ in His in-elegant aspect. And the self that was determined in Eternity Past is known as *Rūḥ-i-A'zam* (or, the Supreme Soul) and is said to possess uniform identity with the Omniscient Being. Now, the Soul in which all the souls are included is known as *paramātmā* or *Abul-Arwāḥ* (i.e. the Soul of Souls). The inter-relation between water and its waves is the same as that between body and soul or as that between *sarīr* and *ātmā*. The combination of waves, in their complete aspect, may (very aptly) be likened to *Abul-Arwāḥ* or *paramātmā*; while water only is (just) like the August Existence, or *sudh*² or *chītan*.³

VI. DISCOURSE ON THE AIR (*Bād*).

As the air, which moves within the human body, remains in five places, so, it has got five names, namely *parān*,⁴ *apān*,⁵ *samān*,⁶ *udān*⁷ and *vayān*.⁸ (1) *Parān*, which is the movement of air from the nostrils up to the toes, possesses the characteristic of breathing. (2) *Apān*, whose movement is from the buttocks up to the special organ, is encircling the navel, and is, moreover, the cause of life. (3) *Samān* moves inside the breast and the navel. (4) *Udān* moves from the throat up to the top of the brain (or, the *duramater*). (5) (Lastly), *Vayān*, (is that air), which is penetrating everything, whether manifest or hidden.

VII. DISCOURSE ON THE FOUR WORLDS ('*Awālim-i-Arba'a*).

According to certain Śūfis, the worlds, through which all the created beings must needs pass, are four in number, (that is), *Nāsūt* (the Human World), *Malakūt* (the Invisible World); *Jabarūt* (the Highest World) and *Lāhūt* (the Divine World); but, according to others, they are five in all—the World of Similitude ('*ālam-i-mithāl*') being added to them. And those who consider the world of Similitude as identical with the Invisible world, regard them (i.e. the worlds) as consisting of four only. According to the Indian divines, the *Avasthāt*,⁹ which term applies to these four worlds, consists of four (only), namely, *Jāgart*,¹⁰ *Sapan*,¹¹

¹ *Sarīra*.² *Suddha*.³ *Cetana*.⁴ *Prāṇa*.⁵ *Apāna*.⁶ *Samāna*.⁷ *Udāna*.⁸ *Vyāna*.⁹ *Avasthātman*.¹⁰ *Jāgrat*.¹¹ *Swapna*.

*Sakhūpat*¹ and *Turyā*.² (Of these), (1) *Jāgart* is identical with *Nāsūt* (or, the Human World), which is the world of manifestation and wakefulness ; (2) *Sapan*, which is identified with *Malakūt* (or, the Invisible World), is the world of souls and dreams ; (3) *Sakhūpat* is identical with *Jabarūt*, (or, the Highest World), in which the traces of both the worlds disappear and the distinction between “I” and “Thou” vanishes—whether you see it with your eyes open or closed. There are many devotees of both the communities who have no information regarding this world. Accordingly, Sayyid-ut-ṭā'ifa, Ustād Abul Kāsim,³ (May his soul rest in sanctity) has informed us that he said, “*Taṣawwuf* consists in sitting for a moment without an attendant.” The *Shaiḫ*-ul-Islām⁴ asked, “What does ‘without an attendant’ mean?” He explained “(It means) finding without seeking and beholding without seeing, for the (employment of) eyes in beholding (God) is an infirmity. So, ‘sitting without an attendant’ means that the marks of the Human World (*‘ālam-i-nāsūt*) and of the Invisible World (*‘ālam-i-malakūt*) may not enter the mind (of the beholder.)” And, Mawlānā-i-Rūm, (May God hallow his grave), has also hinted at the same point :

“If thou desirest to find him, then do not seek for a moment,
(And) if thou wishest to know Him, then do not know for a moment.

When thou seekest Him secretly, thou art far from His manifestation,

And when thou seekest Him openly, thou art hidden from His secrets.

¹ *Susupti*.

² *Turiya*.

³ Abul Kāsim b. Muḥammad b. al-Junaid al-Kharrāz al-Kawārīrī, the great mystic of Baghdād was a nephew of Sarī as-Saḳaṭī and a pupil of ash-Shāfi'ī. He died at Baghdād in 297 A.H. (910 A.D.). See Jāmī's *Nafahāt*, p. 81. The saying, ascribed here to Junaid, is quoted, with *Shaiḫ*-ul-Islām's explanation, on p. 82 of Jāmī's *Nafahāt*. It appears that Dārā himself considered the above ‘saying’ as very important, for in three of his works i.e. *Risāla-i-Ḥaḳ Numā* (p. 21) ; *Ḥasanāt-ul-‘Arifīn* (fol. 18 b of A.S.B. copy No. III 10) and *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā* (p. 46 of Urdu translation), he quotes that in full.

⁴ *Shaiḫ*-ul-Islām Abū Ismā'īl ‘Abdullāh b. Muḥammad al-Anṣārī al-Harawī was born on the 2nd Sha'bān 396 A.H. (1006 A.D.) He is the author of several Sūfī works but his fame mainly rests on his extremely popular *Munājāt*. His lectures on the life and doctrines of the Sūfīs, which were embodied in a book and entitled *Ṭabaḳāt-i-‘Abdullāh Anṣārī*, form one of the main sources of Jāmī's *Nafahāt*. (For details see J.A.S.B., 1922, pp. 385-391). He died in 481 A.H. (1088 A.D.).

And when thou comest out of the hidden and the manifest,
so, undoubtedly,

Stretch thy legs and sleep comfortably in His protection.

(Now) (4) *Turyā* is identical with *Lāhūt*, (or, the World of Divinity), which is (identical with) Pure Existence, encircling, including and covering all the worlds. If a person journeys from the *Nāsūt* (or, the Human World) to the *Malakūt* (or, the Invisible World) and from *Malakūt* to the *Jabarūt* (or the Highest World) and from this last to the *Lāhūt* (or, the World of Divinity), this will be considered as a progress, on his part. But, if the Truth of Truths, whom the Indian monotheists call *avasana*¹, descends from the stage of *Lāhūt* (or, Divinity) to that of *Malakūt* (Invisibility) and thence to *Jabarūt* (or, the Highest Heaven), His journey terminates in *Nāsūt* (or, the World of Humanity). And the fact that certain *Ṣūfis* have described the stages of descent as four, while others as five, is a reference to this (very) fact.

VIII. DISCOURSE ON SOUND (*Āwz*)ā.

Sound emanates from the same breath of the Merciful which came out with the word *Kun*², (or, Be), at the time of the creation (of the universe). The Indian divines call that sound *Sarastī*, which, (they say), is the source of all other sounds, voices, and vibrations :

“Wherever thou hearest, it is His melodious voice,
Who has, after all, heard such a rolling sound ?”

According to the Indian monotheists, this sound, which is called *Nād*, is of three kinds. First, *Anāhat*,³ which has been in Eternity Past, is so at Present, and will be so in Future. The *Ṣūfis* name this sound, *Āwāz-i-Muḥlak* (or, the sound of the Absolute), or *Sulṭān-ul-Adhkār*⁴ (i.e. the *Sulṭān* of all devotional exercises). This (sound) is

¹ *Avasāna* (ultimate).

² According to Muḥammadan belief, the world owes its origin to the Will of God which was expressed by the word *Kun*, or, Be. So runs the Holy verse: “Wonderful Originator of the heavens and the earth; and when He decrees an affair, he only says to it, Be, so there it is.” (*Kur’ān*, Ch. II : 117.)

³ *Anāhata*.

⁴ *Sulṭān-ul-Adhkār*—Among the *Ṣūfis* there is a peculiar exercise of the ‘tuition of the breath’ called *Sulṭān-ul-Adhkār*. It is said to be even more difficult than *Shaghl-i-Pās-i-Anfās*, which has been discussed before.

eternal and is (also) the source of the perception of *mahā akāś* ; but this sound is inaudible to all, except the great saints of both the communities. Secondly, *Āhat*¹, or the sound which originates from the striking of one thing against another, without its (i.e. sound's) combination into words. Thirdly, *Sabd*², or the sound which emanates together with its formation into words. *Sabd* possesses an affinity with *Sarastī* and is (further) the source of *Ism-i-A'zam*³ (or, the Great name) of the Musalmāns and the *Bīdmukh*⁴, or *Om*⁵, of the Hindu divines. *Ism-i-A'zam* means that He is the possessor of the three attributes of Creation, Preservation and Destruction ; and *Faṭḥa*, *Dhamma* and *Kasra*, which correspond with *akār*⁶, *wukār*⁷ and *makār*⁸, have also originated from this (i.e. *Ism-i-A'zam*). They (i.e. the Indian divines) assign a special symbol to this sound, which bears a close resemblance to our *Ism-i-A'zam*, and, in which, traces of the elements of water, fire, air and dust and of the Pure Self are manifest.

IX. DISCOURSE ON LIGHT (*Nūr*).

Light (*nūr*) is of three kinds ; if it is manifested with the attribute of *Jalāl* (Majesty), it is either sun-coloured, ruby-coloured, or fire-coloured ; and, if manifested with the attribute of *Jamāl* (Beauty), it is either moon-coloured, pearl-coloured, or water-coloured ; and, (lastly) comes the Light of the Essence which is devoid of all (such) attributes, and is not manifested to any one, except the Holy men in whose favour God (the Most High and Holy) has declared : “ *Allāh guides to His light whom He pleases.* ”⁹

This is the Light which appears (at the time) when a man, either in sleep or with the eyes closed, neither beholds anything with his eyes nor hears with his ears nor speaks with his tongue nor smells with his nose nor feels with his sense of touch, and, as a matter of fact, performs all these functions, in sleep, with only *one* faculty and does not require the aid of, either the limbs, the external faculties or the light of a lamp ; and the senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch

¹ *Āhata.*

² *Sabda.*

³ *Ism-i-A'zam* literally means ‘the great name’ and, undoubtedly, refers to *one* out of the ninety-nine names of God, but as to which of them in particular, it refers is unsettled. Some identify it with *al-Ḥayy-ul-Qayyūm* and others with *ar-Raḥmān* and *ar-Raḥīm*.

⁴ *Veda-mukha.*

⁵ *Om* (see foot-note on p. 18).

⁶ *Ākāra.*

⁷ *Ukāra.*

⁸ *Makāra.*

⁹ *Qur'ān*, Ch. XXIV : 35.

become merged in one—such is the Light of Essence, or, in other words, the Light of God. Exalted is His Dignity! O my friend! reflect on what I have said, as it is a matter of discernment and meditation. And, the Prophet of God, may His blessings and peace be on him, has said in praise of this reflection that, “A moment’s engagement in meditation is better than the devotion of a whole year”¹ i.e., of the human beings and the fairies. Now, the ‘Light’ discernible from the Holy verse “*Allāh is the light of the heavens and the earths*,”² is called *jun surūp*³, *savāparakās*⁴, and *sapanparakās*⁵ by the Hindus, which (Light) is always effulgent by itself, whether appearing in the world or not. Accordingly, the Ṣūfis have explained *nūr* (Light) by the word *munawwar* (Illumined), and the Hindus also have explained in the same manner. The Holy verse on this point is, as follows: “*Allāh is the light of the heavens and the earth; a likeness of His light is as a niche in which is a lamp, the lamp is in a glass, (and) the glass is as it were a brightly shining star, lit from a blessed olive-tree, neither eastern nor western, the oil whereof almost gives light though fire touches it not—light upon light—Allāh guides to His light whom He pleases.*”⁶

But, what this *fakīr* has understood, (from the above-mentioned verse), is that *Mishkāṭ* (or, niche) applies to the world of bodily existence, *Miṣbāḥ* (or, the lamp) to the Light of the Essence and *Shīsha* (or, glass) to the (human) soul which is like a shining star and that, on account of this lamp (*miṣbāḥ*), the *Shīsha* (or, glass) also appears like a lamp (or, *Miṣbāḥ*). And: “*That lamp is lit*,” applies to the Light of the Essence; while the “*Sacred tree*” (*Shajār-i-Mubārak*) refers to the Self of the Truth, Holy and Exalted is He, who is free from the limitations of the East and the West. By *Zait* (olive-oil) is meant “the Great Soul” (*Rūḥ-i-A‘zam*), which is neither of Eternity past nor of Eternity to come, in that the *Zait* is luminous and resplendent by itself, for the reason that it possesses great elegance and purity, and does not require to be lighted. Consequently, Ustād Abū Bakr Wāsitī⁷, may he be bless-

¹ *Ḥadīth*. Dārā has quoted this *Ḥadīth* on p. 52 of his *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*.

² *Kur’ān*, Ch. XXIV: 35.

³ *Jyotiḥ Svarūpa*.

⁴ *Svaparakāśa*.

⁵ *Svapnaparakāśa*.

⁶ *Kur’ān*, Ch. XXIV: 35.

⁷ Muḥammad b. Mūsā, called Abū Bakr al-Wāsitī, was a companion of Junaid and Nūrī. He died at Marv sometime before 320 A.H. According to *Shaiḫ-ul-Islām*, he was the *Imām* of *Tawḥīd* (Divine Unity). See *Nafahāt* pp. 170, 171 and *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, (edited by R. A. Nicholson), pp. 265-281.

ed, says, in defining soul, that the 'glass' of soul is so luminous that it need not be touched with the fire of the Human World (*nūr-i-nāsūt*) and it is imminent that, on account of its inherent potency, it may, automatically, be illumined. This light of *Zait* (olive-oil) is "light upon light" (*nūr-un-'alā nūr*), which signifies that, on account of its extreme purity and brightness, it is light full of light; and no one can behold Him with this light, unless He guides (and directs) him with the Light of His unity. So the main purport of a combination of all these verses is that God, the Most High and Holy, is manifest, with the Light of His Essence, in elegant and refulgent curtains and there is no veil or darkness concealing Him. Now, the Light of (His) Essence is manifest in the curtain of Soul of Souls (*Abul-Arwāh*), the Soul of Souls in the curtain of Soul (*Rūh*) and the Soul in the curtain of Body—(exactly) in the manner in which the 'lamp' is luminous and manifesting itself within the cover of 'glass'; the glass being placed in a niche (*tākcha*), deriving its illumination from the Light of His Essence and thus adding light to light (*nūr-un-'alā nūr*).

X. DISCOURSE ON THE VISION OF GOD (*Rūyat*).

The Indian monotheists call the Vision of God, *Sāḥātkār*¹, that is, to see God with the (ordinary) eyes of the forehead. Know that the Vision of God, either by the Prophets, may peace be on them, or by the perfect divines, may their souls be sanctified, whether in this or the next world and whether with the outer or the inner eyes, cannot be doubted or disputed; and the "men of the Book" (*aḥl-i-kitāb*), the perfect divines and the seers of all religions—whether they are believers in the *Qur'ān*, the Vedas, the Book of David or the Old and the New Testaments—have a (common) faith in this respect. Now, one who disbelieves the beholding of God is a thoughtless and sightless member of his community, the reason being: if the Holy Self is Omnipotent, how can He not have the potency to manifest Himself? This matter has been explained very clearly by the '*Ulamā*' of the Sunni Sect. But, if it is said, that (even) the Pure Self (*dhāt-i-baḥt*) can be beheld, it is an impossibility; for the Pure Self is elegant and undetermined, and, as He cannot be determined, He is manifest in the veil of elegance only, and as such cannot be beheld, and such beholding is an impossibility. And the sug-

¹ *Sāḥātkāra*.

gestion that He can be beheld in the next and not in this world, is groundless, for if He is Omnipotent, He is potent to manifest Himself in any manner, anywhere and at any time He likes. (I hold) that one who cannot behold Him here (i.e., in this world) will hardly behold Him there (i.e. in the next world); as He has said in the Holy verse: "*And whoever is blind in this, he shall (also) be blind in the hereafter.*"¹

The *Mu'tazila*² and the *Shī'a*³ doctors, who are opposed to *rūyat* (Beholding), have committed a great blunder in this matter, for had they only denied the capability of beholding the Pure Self, there would have been some justification, but their denial of all forms of *ruyat* (i.e. Beholding) is a great mistake; the reason being that most of the Prophets and perfect divines have beheld God with their ordinary eyes and have heard His Holy words without any intermediary and, now, when they are, by all means, capable of hearing the words of God, why should they not be capable of beholding Him? Verily, they must be so; and, just as it is obligatory to have faith in God, the Angels, the (revealed) Books, the Prophets, the Destiny, the Good and the Evil, and the Holy Places, etc., so it is obligatory and incumbent to have faith in *rūyat* (Beholding). The unversed Sunnī '*Ulamā* who have disputed the

¹ *Kur'ān*, Ch. XVII: 72.

² "*Mu'tazala* (lit. the separatists) a sect of Muḥammadans founded by Wāṣil ibn 'Aṭā who separated from the school of Ḥasan al-Baṣrī (A.H. 110). The following are their chief tenets: They entirely reject all eternal attributes of God..... They believe the word of God to have been created in subjects They deny all vision of God in Paradise by the corporeal eye, and reject all comparisons and similitudes applied to God..... During the reigns of the 'Abbaside *Khalīfas*, al-Māmūn, al-Mu'taṣim, and al-Wāṭḥik (A.H. 198-228) at Baghdād the *Mu'tazala* were in great favour." (Hughes' *Dictionary of Islam*, p. 425).

³ *Shī'a* (lit. "followers") is the name given to the "followers" of 'Alī and his descendants, through Fāṭima, the daughter of Prophet Muḥammad. They consider Abū Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uṭḥmān, the first three orthodox Caliphs, as usurpers and regard 'Alī and his eleven descendants as the only rightful *Imāms* or *Khalīfas*. They are also called *Ithnā 'ashariya* or *twelveans* as they believe in twelve *Imāms*, namely, 'Alī; al-Ḥasan; al-Ḥusain; 'Alī, surnamed Zain-ul-Ābidīn; Muḥammad al-Bākir; Ja'far aṣ-Ṣādiq; Mūsā al-Kāẓim; ar-Riḍā; Muḥammad at-Taḳī; 'Alī an-Naḳī; al-Ḥasan al-'Askarī; Muḥammad al-Mahdī (who is supposed to re-appear before the day of judgment).

meaning and wording of the tradition—in which ‘Ā’isha Siddīqa¹ asked Prophet (Muḥammad), Peace be on him, : “Didst thou behold thy Lord ?” to which the Prophet replied, “It is light that I am beholding” —have read it as نورانى ارأه “It is Light, how can I behold it ?” But this (tradition) cannot be an argument against beholding God, for if we put the former interpretation it will refer to His “complete beholding” (*rūyat-i-tām*) in the veil of Light but, if we interpret it as, “It is Light, how can I behold it ?,” it will refer to His Pure and Colourless Self. So, it is not a difference in the context but rather a manifestation of the miracle of (our) Prophet who has explained two problems in one tradition. And the Holy verse : “(Some) faces on that day shall be bright, Looking to their Lord”² is a clear argument in favour of *rūyat*, (Beholding), of our Lord, Exalted is His Dignity ; (while) the verse : “Vision comprehends Him not, and He comprehends all vision ; and He is the knower of subtilities, the Aware”³ refers to his colourlessness, that is, the eye cannot behold Him in his Colourless and Absolute capacity, although He beholds all and possesses extreme elegance and colourlessness. And, the word *huwa* (He), found in the above Holy verse, refers to the invisibility of His Pure Self. Now, the beholding of God is of five kinds : *first*, in dream with the eyes of heart ; *secondly*, beholding Him with the ordinary eyes ; *thirdly*, beholding Him in an intermediate state of sleep and wakefulness, which is a special kind of Selflessness ; *fourthly*, (beholding Him) in (a stage of) special determination ; *fifthly*, beholding the One Self in the multitudinous determinations of the internal and external worlds. In such a way beheld our Prophet, may peace be on him, whose ‘self’ had disappeared from the midst and the beholder and the beheld had merged in one and his sleep, wakefulness and selflessness looked as one and his internal and the external eyes had become one unified whole—such is

¹ ‘Ā’isha, the favourite wife of the Prophet, was born between 613 and 614 A.D. She was the daughter of Abū Bakr, the first Caliph, and was married to the Prophet in 623 A.D. She died on the 17th Ramaḍān, 58 A.H., 13th July, 678 A.D. “‘Ā’isha occupies a prominent place amongst the most distinguished traditionists. 1210 traditions are recorded as having been reported by her direct from the mouth of the Prophet. She was often consulted on theological and juridical subjects.” (*Encycl. of Islam*, Vol. I, pp. 216, 217.)

² *Kur’ān*, Ch LXXXV : 22, 23.

³ *Kur’ān*, Ch. VI : 104.

the state of perfect *rūyat*¹ (Beholding), which is not confined either to this or the next world and is possible everywhere and at every period.

XI. DISCOURSE ON THE NAMES OF GOD, THE MOST HIGH (*Asmāi Allāh Ta'ālā*).

Know that the names of God, the Most High, are numberless and beyond comprehension. In the language of the Indian divines, the Absolute, the Pure, the Hidden of the hidden and the Necessary Self is known as *asan*², *tirgun*³, *nirankār*⁴, *niranjan*⁵, *sat*⁶ and *chit*.⁷ If knowledge is attributed to Him, the Indian divines designate Him as *chitan*⁸, while the Muslims call Him '*Alīm* (Knowing). For *Al-Ḥak* (the Truth) they have (the word) *anant*⁹; for *Kādir* (the Powerful) they have *samarth*¹⁰; for *Samī'* (the Harkener) they have *sarūtā*¹¹ and for *Baṣīr* (the Beholder) they have *draṣṭā*.¹² If spirit is attributed to that Absolute Self, they call Him *waktā*¹³; *Allāh* (God)

¹ Dārā Shikūh has discussed, in some detail, the question of *Rūyat*, or the vision of God, in his *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 60-66. He has quoted many authorities in support of his argument, which it is unnecessary to discuss here. I may, however, give a brief summary of the introductory remarks made by Dārā Shikūh :

"One day I asked Mīyān Jīv that it is stated in *Nihāya-i-Jazārī* that Ibn-i-Shaḥīḳ told Abū Dhar-i-Ḡhaffārī, 'Had I seen Prophet Muḥammad, I must have asked him as to whether he saw God or not'. Abū Dhar-i-Ḡhaffārī replied 'I had enquired of Prophet, but he replied, "*Nūr-un-anna-arāhu*" i.e. He is Light, I cannot see Him anyhow. But mark that verbal play (*Tajnīs-i-Khaṭṭī*) in the above sentence, for, it may also mean, 'It is light that I am beholding'....."

Now, Ḥaḍrat Mīyān Jīv told Dārā Shikūh that if the first interpretation is put on the words of the Prophet, then it will refer to the Pure Self, and such beholding is an impossibility even for the Prophets; but if the second interpretation is put, then it means that 'He can be seen when he descends and appears in veil or guise.' Dārā Shikūh has summed up his views on the subject of *Rūyat* in the following quatrain which I quote from his *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*, (p. 61) :

"Those who will behold God in that (Future) time,

Know that at first they behold Him in this world ;

The vision of God is identical, whether in this or the next (world),

Every moment they see Him, open and secretly."

² *Asaṅga* (?).

³ *Trīguṇa*.

⁴ *Nirākāra*.

⁵ *Nirāñjana*.

⁶ *Sattva*.

⁷ *Cit*.

⁸ *Cetana*.

⁹ *Ananta*.

¹⁰ *Samartha*.

¹¹ *Srotā*.

¹² *Draṣṭā*.

¹³ *Vyakta*.

they call *um*¹; *Hū* (He) they call *sah*² and they designate *Firishṭa* (i.e. angel) as *dīvatā*³, in their language. The 'perfect manifestation' (*mazhar-i-atam*) is called *awtār*⁴, through whom the Majesty of God is manifested in such a way as would not be manifested, in any other individual of his class, in that particular period. *Wahī* (Divine Revelation) which dawns on the Prophets, is called *akās bānī*⁵; and this name (*akās bānī*) is given to it for the reason that our Prophet, may peace be on him, has said: the severest moment for me is that of *Wahī* (or, Divine Revelation), when I hear *Wahī* ringing in my ears like the sound of a bell or the buzzing of wasps; so this voice, descending from heaven, is called *akās bānī*. They call the Heavenly Books *Ṣed*, and the beautiful ones of the *jins* (Geniis), who are the *parīs*, are called *anchrānt*⁶, while the evil ones, who are the demons and the devils, are called *rāchas*.⁷ *Manukh*⁸, according to them, are the human beings, while *rikhī*⁹ is a mystic and *mahā sudh*¹⁰, an Apostle.

XII. DISCOURSE ON APOSTLESHIP AND SAINTSHIP (*Nubuwwat wa Wilāyat*).

Apostles may be divided into three classes: *first*, those who might have beheld God either with the outer or the inner eyes; *secondly*, those

¹ *Om*. "O'm a mystic monosyllable or ejaculation by Hindus, which is supposed to be uttered in place of naming the Supreme Being. Hindus, from its awful and sacred meaning, hesitate to pronounce His name aloud, and place one of their hands before their mouths and say O'm! A Brahman beginning or ending a lecture of the Veda (or the recital of any holy strain), must always pronounce to himself the syllable O'm. From various passages in Asiatic Researches, Mr. Colebrooke and other authorities think it may be collected that A. O. M. or A. U. M. is interpreted to signify Brahm, the Supreme Being, under his three great attributes of the creator, the preserver and the destroyer, the letters standing in succession for the attributes as they are described. O'm is also supposed to express the words of the gaytri, a passage in the Veda which is imparted to the youthful Brahman at his initiation into the mysteries of his faith. . . . O'm (A.U.M.) is also imagined to be a monogram of the triad, the initials of Aditi, Varma, and Mitra." (*Cycl. of India*, Vol. iii, p. 21.) ² *Sah*. ³ *Devātā*. ⁴ *Avatāra*.

⁵ *Ākāsavānī*. ⁶ *Apsaras*. ⁷ *Rakṣas*. ⁸ *Manuṣya*. ⁹ *Ri*.

¹⁰ The word *Mahā Sudh* is phonetically equivalent to *Mahā Suddha*, or, "highly pure," which is hardly an epithet for an Apostle.

who might have heard the voice of God, either sound only or sound, composed of words; *thirdly*, those who might have seen the angels or heard their voice.

Now, Apostleship and Saintship is of *three* kinds : (1) Pure (*tanzīhī*) Apostleship ; (2) Resembling (*tashbīhī*) Apostleship and (3) a combination of Pure and Resembling Apostleships.

First, Pure (*tanzīhī*) Apostleship, like which was the Apostleship of Noah, May peace be on him, who beheld God in purity (*tanzīh*) and invited people (to embrace his religion) but, except a few, they did not accept his faith, on account of his (*tanzīh*) ('pure beholding'), and, (as a result), were sunk in the ocean of destruction. Similarly, the divines of our day invite disciples to a 'pure beholding' of God, but none of those disciples ever attains the stage of an 'Ārif, nor is he benefited by their discourses and, dying on the way of *Sulūk* (journey) and *Tarīkat* (Path)ā never reaches God.

Secondly, Resembling (*tashbīhī*) Apostleship, like the Apostleship of Moses, May peace be on him, who saw God Himself in the fire of the tree and heard words from the clouds. A large section of the followers of Moses, having become Anthropomorphists, began worshipping the cow and committed sin. Now-a-days, some of our followers (*mukallidīn*) whose only profession in life is (blind) following, having fallen aside from purity, (*tanzīh*), have been sunk in Anthropomorphism, and, as such, indulge in seeing handsome and attractive faces and (pass their time) in playing and toying. One should never follow such persons.

Verses :

"Every heart-attracting face that thou beholdest,
The sky will soon remove it from before thy eyes ;
Go, and give thy heart to one, who, in the circle of existence,
Has remained always with thee and will so continue to be."

Thirdly, a combination of Pure (*tanzīhī*) and Resembling (*tashbīhī*) Apostleships, like the Apostleship of Muḥammad, May peace be on him and salutation, who joined together the Absolute (*mūtlak*) and the Determined (*mukayyad*), the Colourless and the coloured, the Near and the Distant. There is a reference to this very dignity, in the Holy verse : "Nothing is like a likeness of Him ; and He is the Hearing, the

Seeing.”¹ The former, i.e. “*Nothing is like a likeness of Him*,” is a reference to His Purity (*tanzīh*) and the latter, i.e. “*He is the Hearing, the Seeing*,” is one to that of Resembling (*tashbīh*). This is the highest and the loftiest stage of Universality and Perfection, which was reserved for that lord (Muḥammad), Peace be on him. So, our Prophet has encircled the whole world, from (the remotest corner of) the east to the (farthest end) of the west. Now, Pure (*tanzīhī*) Apostleship is void of Resembling (*tashbīhī*) Apostleship, while Resembling Apostleship (in its turn) is void of Pure Apostleship; but the “Uniting” (*jāmiʿ*) Apostleship combines both *tanzīhī* and *tashbīhī* Apostleships; as contained in the Holy verse: “*He is the First and the Last and the Ascendant (over all) and the Knower of hidden things*.”² Similarly, Saintsship is limited to the perfect ones of the sect in whose praise God, the Most High, has said: “*You are the best of the nations raised up for (the benefit of) men*,”³ namely, they are the best of My followers who combine *tanzīh* and *tashbīh*. Thus, in the time of our Prophet, May peace of God and salutation be on him, there were, among the mystics, Abū Bakr,⁴ ‘Umar,⁵ ‘Uthmān,⁶ ‘Alī,⁷ Ḥasan⁸ and Ḥusain,⁹ the Six *Bāḳī* (*Sitta-i-Bāḳīya*), the ten Congratulated (*‘Ashara-i-Mubashshara*)¹⁰ and the great ones of the *muhājirs*,¹¹ the *anṣārs*¹² and the Ṣūfīs.

And in the time of the *Tābiʿīn*¹³ there were (saints) like Uwais-i-Karānī¹⁴ and others;¹⁵ and in another period saints like Dhun Nūn al-Miṣrī¹⁶, Fuḍail b. ‘Iyād¹⁷, Maʿrūf-i-Karkhī¹⁸, Ibrāhīm Adham¹⁹, Bishr-i-Ḥāfi²⁰, Sarī as-Saḳāṭī²¹, Bāyazīd-i-Biṣṭāmī²², Ustād Abul Kāsim Junaidī²³, Sahl b. ‘Abdullāh at-Tustarī²⁴, Ruwaim²⁵, Abū Saʿīd Kharrāz²⁶, Abul Ḥasan an-Nūrī²⁷, Ibrāhīm Khawwāṣ²⁸, Abū Bakr Shibli²⁹, Abū Bakr Wāsiṭī³⁰ and others of their type. In another period there were Abū Saʿīd Abul Khair³¹, Shaikh-ul-Islām Khwāja ‘Abdullāh Anṣārī³², Shaikh Aḥmad-i-Jām³³, Muḥammad Maʿshūk Tūsi³⁴, Aḥmad Ghazzālī³⁵, and Abul Kāsim Gurgānī.³⁶ In another period there were (saints) like my *pīr* (spiritual guide) Shaikh Muḥiuddīn ‘Abdul Kādir Jilānī³⁷, Abū ‘Uthmān al-Maghribī³⁸, Shaikh Muḥiuddīn Ibn al-‘Arabī³⁹, Shaikh Najmuddīn Kubrā⁴⁰, Shaikh Farīduddīn ‘Aṭṭār⁴¹ and Mawlānā Jalāluddīn Rūmī.⁴² In another period there were Khwāja Muʿinuddīn Chishtī,⁴³ Khwāja Bahāuddīn Naqshband⁴⁴, Khwāja Ahrār⁴⁵ and Mawlānā ‘Abdur

¹ *Kurʿān*, Ch. XLII: 11.

² *Kurʿān*, Ch. LVII: 3.

³ *Kurʿān* Ch. III: 109.

Raḥmān *Jāmi*.⁴⁶ In another period there were (saints) like my *Shaiḫ*, the second Junaid, *Shāh Mir*⁴⁷; my teacher *Miyān Bārī*⁴⁸; my *Murshid* *Mullā Shāh*⁴⁹; *Shāh Muḥammad Dilrubā*⁵⁰, *Shaiḫ Ṭaiyyib Sarhindi*⁵¹, and *Bāwā Lāl Bairāgi*.⁵²

(Biographical Notes to Section XII.)

⁴ Abū Bakr ‘Abdullāh (surnamed ‘Atīk) was the first orthodox Caliph who succeeded Prophet Muḥammad in 632 A.D. He died on the 22nd Jamāda II, 13 A.H. = 23rd August 634, and was buried beside the Prophet.

⁵ ‘Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb, the second orthodox Caliph, succeeded Abū Bakr in 13 A.H. (= 634 A.D.). He ruled over the countries of Islām for ten years and was assassinated in 23 A.H., (644 A.D.).

⁶ ‘Uthmān b. ‘Affān, the third orthodox Caliph, succeeded ‘Umar on the 1st Muḥarram, 24 A.H. = 7th November, 644 A.D., and was assassinated by some conspirators on the 18th Dhul Ḥijja, A.H. 35 = June 17th, A.D. 656. He is called *Dhūn Nūrain*, or “the possessor of two lights,” as he married two of the Prophet’s daughters, Ruḥayya and Umm-i-Kulthūm.

⁷ ‘Alī b. Abī Ṭālib was the fourth orthodox Caliph. He was a cousin and the son-in-law of the Prophet Muḥammad and was among the first few who embraced Islām. He became Caliph on the 25th Dhul Ḥijja, 35 A.H. = June 23rd, 656 A.D. and died on the 21st Ramaḍān, 40 A.H. = 27 January, 661 A.D., as a result of wounds inflicted by Ibn-i-Muljam. He is regarded by the *Shi’as* as the only lawful Caliph after the Prophet.

⁸ Ḥasan, the eldest son of ‘Alī, and a grandson of Prophet Muḥammad, was born in 3 A.H. He succeeded ‘Alī as Caliph in 40 A.D. and, after a rule of about six months, abdicated in favour of Mu’āwiya. He was, however, poisoned by his wife Ja’da, in 49 A.H.

⁹ Ḥusain, the second son of ‘Alī and a grandson of Prophet (through Fāṭima) was born in 4 A.H. He was the rightful successor of Mu’āwiya, but the latter nominated Yazīd, his son, as successor, who slew Ḥusain, under the most tragic circumstances, at Karbalā, in 61 A.H. The martyrdom of Ḥusain is mourned every year by the whole Muslim world and, more specially, by the *Shi’as*, from the 1st to the 10th of Muḥarram.

¹⁰ ‘*Ashara-i-Mubashshara*, or the ten who received the glad tidings, is the title given to ten of the most eminent companions (*aṣḥāb*) of the Prophet, whose entry into Paradise was foretold by Muḥammad. They are: Abū Bakr, ‘Umar, ‘Uthmān, ‘Alī, Ṭalḥa b. az-Zubair, ‘Abdur Raḥmān, Sa’d b. Abī Waqqāṣ, Sa’id b. Zaid, Abū ‘Ubaida b. al-Jarrāḥ.

¹¹ The *Muhājirin* is the title given to those believers who emigrated to Medina from Mecca.

¹² *al-Anṣār*, (lit. the helpers), or, more explicitly speaking, *Anṣār-un-Nabī*, is the title given to those ‘believers of Medina who received and assisted the Prophet

after his flight from Mecca' (621 A.D.). For details see the *Encycl. of Islam*, Vol. I, pp. 357, 358.

¹³ *Tābi'in* (or, "the followers") is, in the language of the *Muḥaddithīn*, or the traditionists, the title of those persons who met and conversed with one of the companions (*aṣṭāb*) of the Prophet.

¹⁴ Uwais al-Karanī, the famous mystic, was a contemporary of Prophet Muḥammad, who, as recorded in *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, had asked 'Umar and 'Alī to give his i.e. Prophet's *muraqqa'* to Uwais. Accordingly, 'Umar and 'Alī visited Uwais and gave him the cloak of the Prophet. He died between A.H. 32 and 39 (cf. *Khazinat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. ii, p. 120). (For details see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā* ed. Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 15-24; *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, pp. 83, 84; *Safinat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 30, 31. *Anwār-ul-Ārifīn* by Muḥ. Ḥusain, pp. 147-148.)

¹⁵ In certain texts the name of Ḥanbal is given. Abū 'Abdullāh Aḥmad b. Ḥanbal, known as Imām Ḥanbal, the founder of the fourth school of Sunnī Jurisprudence, was born in A.H. 164 (= 780 A.D.). He was a favourite pupil of aṣh-Shāfi'ī and enjoys considerable reputation as a traditionist and theologian. He stubbornly refused to subscribe to the new faith of al-Māmūn that the Qur'ān was created and thereby seriously endangered his life. His death took place at Baghdād, in 241 A.H. (= 855 A.D.), and it is said that 800,000 men and 60,000 women attended his funeral. (For details see *Ibn Khallikān*, de Slane's translation, vol. i, p. 44; *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 214-219; *Khazinat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. I, pp. 64-66.

¹⁶ Dhun Nūn Abul Fā'id b. Ibrāhīm al-Miṣrī, whose real name was Thawbān, was a pupil of Mālik b. Anas. He lived in Egypt and died at Ghīra, in 245 A.H. = 860 A.D. He is well-known for his piety and sanctity, and Jāmī records several instances of his miraculous acts. His fame, however, mostly rests on the fact that Ṣūfī doctrines were first explained and expressed by him. (For details see *Nafahāt*, pp. 32-37; *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 114-134; *Safinat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 126, 127; *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, tr. Nicholson, (Gibb Memorial Series), pp. 100-103.

¹⁷ Fuḍail b. 'Iyād, with his Kunnya Abū 'Alī, was a native of Kūfa, or, as stated by some, of Khurāsān. He is a celebrated, early mystic of Islām and died on the 2nd Rabi' I, 187 A.H. (= 803 A.D.). For further particulars see *Nafahāt*, pp. 38, 39; *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. I, 74-85; *Safinat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 86, 87; *Khazinat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. I, pp. 228-235; *Siyar-ul-Ārifīn*, pp. 24-29; *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, pp. 97-100.

¹⁸ Ma'rūf-i-Karkhī, with his Kunnya Abū Maḥfūz, was the teacher of Sarī as Saḳaṭī. At first he was a magician, but with his father Firūz or Firūzān accepted Islām at the hands of 'Alī b. Mūsā ar-Riḍā. He died at Baghdād on the 2nd or the 8th Muḥarram, A.H. 200. For further particulars regarding his life and teachings see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 269-274; *Nafahāt*, pp. 39-40; *Khazinat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. I, pp. 76-78; *Sakinat-ul-Awliyā* pp. 35, 36.

¹⁹ Ibrāhīm b. Adham b. Maṣṣūr b. Yazīd b. Jābir (Abū 'Ishāq), the famous mystic, was a native of Balkh, where he is said to have ruled as king, but, subse-

quently, due to some sudden impulse, is reported to have abdicated and adopted the life of an ascetic. After his conversion to Sūfism, Ibrāhīm went to Syria where he died between 160 and 166 A.H. (= 776-783 A.D.). For further particulars see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 85-106; *Nafahāt*, pp. 42-44; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. I, pp. 231-236; *Siyar-ul-Akṭāb*, pp. 29-45; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 86, 87.

²⁰ Bishr b. al-Ḥārith b. 'Abdur Raḥmān Ḥāfi, with his *Kunnya* Abū Naṣr, is one of the early mystics of Islām. He was an inhabitant of Marv but passed most of his life at Baghdād where he died (according to *Nafahāt*, p. 50) on the 10th Muḥarram, 227 A.H. (= 842 A.D.) For details see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 106-114; *Nafahāt*, pp. 50, 51; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 124; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. II, pp. 137, 138.

²¹ Sarī as-Saḳaṭī, with his *Kunnya* Abul Ḥasan, was a disciple of Ma'rūf Karkhī and the teacher of Junaid and other mystics of Baghdād. He died (according to *Nafahāt*, p. 55) on the 3rd Ramaḍān, 253 A.H. (= A.D. 868). For further particulars see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 274-284; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. I, pp. 78-81; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 36.

²² Abū Yazīd Ṭaifūr b. 'Isā b. Ādam b. Surūshān, better known as Bāyazīd al-Bisṭāmī, was a great mystic of Bisṭām. He led the life of an ascetic and died in 261 A.H. (= 875 A.D.) or 264 (877-976 A.D.). His fame chiefly rests on his introducing the doctrine of *Fanā* in Muslim mysticism and is also reputed to be a "convinced pantheist." His followers are designated after him as *Ṭaiṣūriya* or *Bisṭāmīya*. For further particulars see *Nafahāt*, pp. 59-60; *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 134-179; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. I, pp. 519-522; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 73, 74.

²³ Abul'Kāsim b. Muḥammad b. al-Junaid al-Kharrāz al-Kawārīrī, also known as *Sayyid-ut-ṭā'ifa* and *Ṭā'ūs-ul-'Ulamā*, was a celebrated mystic of Baghdād. He was a pupil of Abū Thawr, who, in his turn, was a student of ash-Shāfi'. Junaid died at Baghdād in 297 A.H. (= 910 A.D.) and was buried beside his uncle, the well-known Sarī as-Saḳaṭī. His followers are called *Junaidīs*. For further reference see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. II, pp. 5-39; *Nafahāt*, pp. 81-85; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. I, pp. 81-86. *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 37-39.

²⁴ Abū Muḥammad Sahl b. 'Abdullāh b. Yūnus, a well-known mystic, was born at Tustar (al-Ahwāz), in 203 A.H. (= 818 A.D.). He was a disciple of Dhun Nūn al-Miṣrī and a companion of Muḥammad b. Sawārā, his uncle. Sahl died in exile at Baṣra, in 283 A.H. (= 896 A.D.). His "thousand sayings" were collected by his pupil, Muḥammad b. Sālim (d. 297 A.H. = 909 A.D.) His followers are called *Sahlīs*. For further particulars see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. I, pp. 251-268; *Kashf-ul-Maḥjūb*, tr. Nicholson, pp. 139, 140 and 195-210; *Nafahāt*, pp. 69-71; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣfiyā*, vol. II, pp. 162-164; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 133, 134.

²⁵ Abū Muḥammad Ruwaim b. Yazīd was a well-known mystic of Baghdād and a disciple of Junaid. In Jurisprudence he was a follower of Dā'ūd-i-Iṣfahānī,

the founder of the *Zāhirite* School. Of his works, *Ghulāt-ul-Wājidin* has been much appreciated by al-Hujwīrī (*Kashf.*, p. 135). He died in 303 A.H. = 914 A.D. For further information refer to *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, pp. 135, 136; *Nafahāt*, pp. 96-98; *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. II, pp. 64-67; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣṣiyā*, vol. II, p. 3; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 110.

²⁶ Abū Sa'īd Aḥmad b. 'Isā al-Kharrāz was a disciple of Muḥammad b. Maṣṣūr at-Ṭūsī and a companion of Dhun Nūn, Bishr and Sarī. Both, according to Jāmī (*Nafahāt*, p. 75) and Hujwīrī (*Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, p. 143), Kharrāz "was the first who explained the doctrine of annihilation (*fanā*) and subsistence (*baqā*)."
His followers are known as *Kharrāzīs* (see *Kashf.*, pp. 241-246). It is said that he left 400 works on mysticism. He died in 286-287 A.H. = 900 A.D. For further reference see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. II, pp. 40-45; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣṣiyā*, vol. II, p. 165; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 134, 135.

²⁷ Abul Ḥusain Aḥmad b. Muḥammad an-Nūrī, was a companion of Junaid and a disciple of Sarī. He was also known by the name of Ibn al-Baghavī as his father hailed from Baghshūr, or Baghthūr (*Khazīna*, p. 169), a city between Hirāt and Marv. Nūrī was born at Baghdād and died in 295 A.H. = 907 A.D. His followers are known as *Nūrīs* whose principal doctrine is "to regard *Ṣūfism* (*taṣawwuf*) as superior to poverty (*fakr*)."
(See *Kashf.* pp. 189-195.) For further information see *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, vol. II, pp. 46-55; *Nafahāt*, pp. 80, 81; *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, pp. 130-132; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣṣiyā*, vol. II, pp. 169-171; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 137, 138.

²⁸ Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm b. Aḥmad al-Khawwās, is the author of some "excellent works on the ethics of *Ṣūfism*." According to some, he was an inhabitant of Baghdād and a companion of Nūrī and Junaid. He died in 291 A.H. = 903-904 A.D. For further particulars see *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, tr. Nicholson (Gibb Memorial Series), pp. 153, 154; *Nafahāt*, pp. 137-139; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 136, 137; *Khazīnat-ul-Aṣṣiyā*, vol. II, pp. 167-169.

²⁹ Abū Bakr b. Dulaf b. Jaḥdar ash-Shiblī or Dulaf b. Ja'far was the celebrated disciple of Junaid. According to Jāmī (*Nafahāt*, N. Lees' ed., p. 201), he was a Mālikī and learned the *Muwaiṭṭā* by heart. He died in 334 A.H. = 945 A.D. at the age of 87. For further particulars refer to *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, tran. Nicholson, (Gibb Memorial Series), pp. 155, 156; *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson, Vol. II, pp. 160-182; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 39-41; *Nafahāt*, pp. 174-178.

³⁰ See foot-note on p. 13.

³¹ Abū Sa'īd Faḍlullāh b. Abul Khair, the celebrated *Shāikh* and author of mystic quatrains, was born at Mahna, a village in the district of Khāwarān, on December 7, 967 A.D. According to the author of *Akhlāk-i-Jalālī*, he is said to have come in personal contact with Avicenna. He died on January 2, 1049 A.D. For further particulars see Browne, *Literary History of Persia*, vol. II, pp. 261-269; *Kashf-ul-Mahjūb*, tr. Nicholson, (Gibb Memorial Series), pp. 164-166; *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, ed. Nicholson vol. II, pp. 322-337; *Nafahāt*, pp. 277-282.

³² *Shāikh-ul-Islām Khwāja* Abū Isma'īl 'Abdullāh Anṣārī, the well-known

author of the *Munājāt* or "Supplications" and several other Ṣūfī works, was born at Hirāt, on May 4, 1006 A.D. He delivered learned discourses at Hirāt on the life and teachings of the Ṣūfīs, which were embodied in a book, entitled *Ṭabaḳāt i-ʿAbdullāh Anṣārī*, a copy of which is preserved in the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (see Ivanow's Catalogue, pp. 78-83). Anṣārī died in 1088 A.D. For further particulars see Browne, *Literary History of Persia*, vol. II, pp. 269, 270.

³³ *Shaiḫ*-ul-Islām Abū Naṣr Aḥmad b. Abul Ḥasan al-Jāmī, surnamed *Zhandapīl*, was born in the district of Jām, in A.H. 441 A.H. = 1049 A.D. He is celebrated as a mystic and the author of some fourteen works on Ṣūfism, of which only five are said to be extant. He also compiled a *Dīwān* which has been lithographed several times in India. His death took place in 536 A.H. = 1141 A.D. For further particulars see K. B. 'Abdul Muḥtadir's *Catalogue of O.P. Library*; Bankipore, vol. I, pp. 30-32.

³⁴ Muḥammad Ma'shūḳ at-Tūsī had, according to *Kashf-ul-Maḥjūb*, "an excellent spiritual state and was aglow with love." According to Jāmī, (*Nafaḥāt* p. 284), Abū Sa'īd b. Abul Ḳhair visited him with several of his companions. He was buried at Tūs. See *Nafaḥāt*, pp. 283, 284.

³⁵ *Shaiḫ* Aḥmad al-Ḡhazzālī, the brother of the celebrated Imām al-Ḡhazzālī, is the author of several Sufico-religious works, the principal among them being *Risāla-i-Sawānīh*. He died in 517 A.H. See *Nafaḥāt*, pp. 336, 337; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 102, 103.

³⁶ Abul Ḳāsim b. 'Alī b. 'Abdullāh al-Gurgānī, was a contemporary of al-Hujwīrī, the author of *Kashf-ul-Maḥjūb*, who records an instance of personal contact with the *Shaiḫ* (see *Kashf*, pp. 169, 170). He died in 459 A.H. See *Nafaḥāt*, pp. 282, 283; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 75. *Khazīna*, II, pp. 7, 8.

³⁷ Muḥiuddīn Abū Muḥammad 'Abdul Ḳādir b. Abī Ṣāliḥ Mūsā al-Jilī, one of the greatest and most celebrated saints of Baghdād, was born in 470 A.H. = 1077-1078 A.D. He died in 561=1166 A.D.; and the order of the *Ḳādirīs*, to which Dārā Shikūh belonged, owes its existence to him. Prof. Margoliouth has given the salient points of his life in the *Encycl. of Islam*, vol. I, pp. 41, 42; see also *Nafaḥāt*, N. Lees' ed., pp. 586-590 and *Shams-ul-ulamā* M. Hidāyat Ḥusain's *Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Būhār Library*, Calcutta, p. 132.

³⁸ Abū Madyan Shu'aib b. al-Ḥusain al-Andalusī, was born at Cautillana (Ḳautniyāna), a village near Seville. According to Jāmī, Muḥiuddīn Ibn al-'Arabī received training at his hands. He died in 594=1197-1198 A.D., or in 590 A.H. = 1193 A.D., as recorded in *Nafaḥāt*. His Ṣūfistic doctrine may be summed up in the following verse which he is said to have often repeated, "Say, Allāh, and abandon all that is matter, or is connected with it, if thou desirest to attain the true goal." *Encycl. of Islam*, vol. I, p. 99. See *Nafaḥāt*, p. 473, *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 67.

³⁹ *Shaiḫ* Muḥiuddīn Ibn al-'Arabī was born at Murcia, in Spain, on July 28, 1165 A.D. He is considered to be one of the greatest mystics of Islām. Of his

extant works 150 are known, of which *Fuṣūṣ-ul-Ḥikam*, the *Futūḥāt-ul-Makkīya* and the *Diwān* enjoy wide celebrity. He came to the East in 1201 A.D. and died at Damascus on November 16, 1240 A.D. See Browne, *Literary History of Persia*, vol. II, pp. 497-501; *Nafahāt*, Nassau Lees' edition, pp. 633-645.

⁴⁰ Abul Jannāb Aḥmad b. 'Umar al-Khiwākī, commonly known as *Shaiḫ* Najmuddīn Kubrā, was the celebrated mystic of *Khawārazm*. His title "Kubrā" is derived from the name of "*at-tāmmat-ul-Kubrā*", or "the supreme calamity", given him on account of his wonderful ability as a debater. He was killed during the sack of *Khawārazm* by the Mongols, 618 A.H. = 1221. See Browne, *Literary History of Persia*, vol. II, pp. 491-494; *Nafahāt*, Nassau Lees' edition, pp. 480-487; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*, p. 103-105.

⁴¹ Abū Ṭālib (or Abū Ḥamid) Muḥammad b. Abū Bakr Ibrāhīm, better known as Farīduddīn 'Aṭṭār, is the celebrated mystic poet. He is said to have composed 114 works but, now, only about 30 are extant. His *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā*, is one of the most wellknown biographies of Muslim saints and mystics. Various dates have been given of his death, but the most acceptable of all, is, perhaps, 627 A.H. For his life see Browne, *Literary History of Persia*, vol. II, pp. 506-515 and the valuable introduction to *Tadhkirat-ul-Awliyā* written by Mirzā Muḥammad of Qazwīn.

⁴² Jalāluddīn Muḥammad, commonly called Jalāluddīn Rūmī, the author of the celebrated *Mathnawī*, was born at Balkh, in 1207 A.D. He had to leave his native country during his infancy and, after staying at several places, settled at Kūniya, where he came in contact with that mystic of magnetic personality—*Shams-i-Tabriz*. Rūmī is also the author of a *Diwān* which is dedicated to the memory of his spiritual guide, the well-known *Shams-i-Tabriz*. He died in February, 1231. For his life see Browne, *Literary History of Persia*, vol. II, pp. 515-525; *Nafahāt*, p. 409.

⁴³ Mu'īnuddīn Muḥammad *Chishtī*, who is considered by many as the greatest mystic of India, was born in 537 A.H. = 1142 A.D. Having travelled in *Khurāsān*, he came to Baghādād and thence to Dihlī, (598 A.H. = 1193) and finally to Ajmīr, where he died in 633 = 1236. His tomb is visited every year by thousands of his votaries. He is the founder of the *Chishtī* order, which finds the largest number of votaries in India. A lithographed *Diwān*, popularly ascribed to him, has been conclusively proved to be the work of Mu'īnuddīn Miskīn, the famous preacher of Hirāt and author of *Ma'ārij-un-Nubuwwat*.

⁴⁴ Muḥammad b. Muḥammad, called *Khawāja Bahāuddīn Nakshband*, the founder of the *Nakshbandī* order, was born at Bukhārā, in A.H. 728 = 1327 A.D. His sayings were collected by one of his disciples, a copy of which is preserved in the British Museum (Rieu, p. 862). Bahāuddīn died in 791 A.H. = 1388 A.D. See *Nafahāt*, Nassau Lees' edition, pp. 439-445; *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā* pp. 78, 79.

⁴⁵ *Khawāja* Nāsīruddīn 'Ubaidullāh Ahrār, better known as *Khawāja Ahrār*, was born in 806 A.H. = 1403 A.D. His life and teachings form the main topic of 'Alī b. Ḥusain al-Wā'iz al-Kāshifī's, *Rashahāt 'Ain-ul-Hayāt*, which records his death on the 29th of Rabī' I, 895 A.H. (= 1489 A.D.). See *Nafahāt*, p. 364.

⁴⁶ Nūruddīn ‘Abdur Raḥmān Jāmī, the well-known author of *Nafahāt-ul-Uns* and the last great classical poet of Persia, was born in a village in the district of Jām, on the 23rd *Shahbān*, 817 A.H. = 7th November, 1414 A.D. He attended the courts of Sulṭān Abū Sa‘īd and Sulṭān Ḥusain Bayqarā and died at Hirāt, on the 18th Muḥarram, 898 A.H. = 9th November, 1492 A.D. Besides *Haft Awrang* and three *Dīwāns*, *Ashī‘at-ul-Lama‘āt*, *Arba‘īn*, *Shawāhid-un-Nubuwwat* and other works on religious and Ṣūfistic subjects are also written by him. See K. B. ‘Abdul-Muqtadir’s *Catalogue of the O.P. Library*, Bankipore, vol. II, pp. 32-90.

⁴⁷ Mīr Muḥammad b. Sā‘īn Dātā, commonly known as Mīyān Mīr or Mīyān Jīv, was born in A.H. 938. He came to Lahore and stayed there for about sixty years. He was highly respected for his piety and was frequently visited by *Shāh-Jahān* and *Dārā Shikūh*. His death took place on the 7th Rabī‘ I, 1045 A.H., at the ripe old age of 107. *Dārā Shikūh* has written a work, entitled *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*, dealing with the life of the saint and his disciples, and has also given a notice of the life of the saint in his *Safīnat-ul-Awliyā*.

⁴⁸ He was one of the spiritual teachers of *Dārā*, and died on 15th Rabī‘, 1062, (*Hasanāt-ul-‘Arīfīn*, pp. 53-57.)

⁴⁹ Mullā *Shāh* Muḥammad b. Mullā ‘Abd Muḥammad, commonly known as Mullā *Shāh* or Lisānullāh, came from Badakhshān to Lahore in 1023 A.H. = 1614 A.D., and became a disciple of Mīyān Mīr, the great saint of the time. He was highly respected by *Dārā Shikūh* who was initiated by him into the *Kādirī* order in 1049 A.H. = 1639 A.D. After the death of Mīyān Mīr (1045 A.H.), Mullā *Shāh* retired to Kashmīr where he passed the remaining days of his life in a monastery built by *Dārā Shikūh* and his sister *Jahān Ārā*. He died in 1072 A.H. = 1661-62 A.D. Mullā *Shāh* was a voluminous writer and has left a *Dīwān*, which has been lithographed, besides several works on Ṣūfism. (For his life see *Sakīnat-ul-Awliyā*, pp. 116-158.)

⁵⁰ *Shaiikh Shāh* Muḥammad Dilrubā is spoken of by *Dārā Shikūh* as one of his teachers (*Hasanāt-ul-‘Arīfīn*, pp. 59-61) and considered as “unrivalled in *Fakīrī*, self-suppression, religious exercises, retirement and singularity.” Further, he tells us that now-a-days (i.e., about 1064 A.H.) he has adopted a life of complete isolation and sees the face of none and speaks with visitors from behind the veil. *Dārā* records a number of very interesting sayings of the saint in his *Hasanāt-ul-‘Arīfīn* (pp. 59-61).

⁵¹ *Shaiikh Tayyib* Sarhindī receives very scanty notice in the *Hasanāt-ul-‘Arīfīn* of *Dārā Shikūh*. There, (p. 45 of the Urdū text), he is spoken of as a friend of *Bābā Piyāray* and as one who narrated several very interesting anecdotes of the *Bābā*. Beyond this, I have not been able to get any other information regarding the life of this *Shaiikh*.

⁵² *Bāwā Lāl Bairāgī* was a Hindū saint who was held in high esteem by *Dārā Shikūh*. For his life and the conversations that he had with *Dārā Shikūh* see *Introduction*.

XIII. DISCOURSE ON *Barhmānd*.

By *Barhmānd* is meant "All" (*kuḷ*), which (term) applies to the determination of the Necessary Self in the shape of a round globe and, as it is not inclined towards or joined to any one, its proportion to all is equal and every creation and exhibition takes place in its midst—hence the name *Barhmānd*, given to it by the Indian monotheists.

XIV. DISCOURSE ON THE DIRECTIONS (*Jihāt*).

The Muslim monotheists regard the East, the West, the North, the South, the top and the bottom as each a separate direction. Hence, according to them, there are *six* directions, while, according to the reckoning of the Indian monotheists, there are *ten* directions (in all). They consider the space between the East, the West, the North and the South as each a separate direction and, accordingly, name them *dah dishā*¹.

XV. DISCOURSE ON THE SKIES (*Āsmānhā*).

According to the Indians, the skies, which are called *Gagan*², are eight in number. Of these, seven are the stations of the seven planets, namely, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Moon. In the Indian language, however, they are called the seven *nichattars*,³ that is, *sanīchar*⁴, *birahspat*⁵, *mangal*⁶, *sūraj*⁷, *sukur*⁸, *budh*⁹, and *chandra-mās*.¹⁰ Now, the sky which contains all the fixed stars is regarded as the eighth and the learned men call this very sky 'the eighth sphere', or, 'the sphere of fixed stars' (*ḥalak-i-thawābit*), while the Muhammadan religious doctors (*ahl-i-shar'*) designate it *Kursī* in their own phraseology. (So runs the Holy verse): "His *Kursī* (throne) extends over the heavens and the earth."¹¹

The ninth (sky), which is called *mahā akās*¹², has not been included in the (list of) skies; the reason being that it (i.e. *mahā akās*) encircles all and even the *Kursī*, the skies and the earths are contained in it.

XVI. DISCOURSE ON THE EARTH (*Zamīn*).

According to the Indians, the earth has been divided into seven layers, called *Sapat tāl*¹³, each of which is named *atal*¹⁴, *batal*¹⁵,

1 *Daśa diśah.* 2 *Gagana.* 3 *Nakṣatra.* 4 *Sanaiścara.* 5 *Brhaspati.*
 6 *Maṅgala.* 7 *Sūrya.* 8 *Sukra.* 9 *Budha.* 10 *Candramas.*
 11 *Kur'ān*, Ch. 11 : 255. 12 *Mahākāśa.* 13 *Sapta tala.* 14 *Atala.* 15 *Vitala.*

*sutal*¹, *talātal*², *mahātal*³, *rasātal*⁴, and *pātāl*⁵. According to the Muslims also, the earth has seven (layers), as contained in the Holy verse: “*Allāh is He who created seven heavens, and of the earth the like of them.*”⁶

XVII. DISCOURSE ON THE DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

(*Kismet-i-Zamīn*).

The learned men have divided the inhabited globe into seven parts, designating them as the “seven spheres” (*Haft Iklim*), which the Indians name *sapatdīp*.⁷ They do not consider the seven spheres as the layers of an onion, rather, they conceive them, as the steps of a ladder. And, the seven mountains, which the Indians call *sapat kulāchal*⁸, are regarded by them as surrounding every sphere—their names being—(1) *Sumirū*⁹ (2) *Samūpat*¹⁰, (3) *Himakūt*¹¹, (4) *Himavan*¹², (5) *Nakadh*, (6) *Pārjātar*¹³ and (7) *Kailās*.¹⁴ Accordingly, it is mentioned in the *Qur’ān*: “*And the mountains are projections thereon,*” (i.e. on the earth).¹⁵

Now, round each of the seven mountains there are seven seas, which are surrounding each mountain. They are called *Sapat Samundar*:¹⁶ their names being: (1) *Lavan Samundar*¹⁷, or the sea of salt, (2) *Unchch ras samundar*¹⁸, or the sea of sugar-candy, (3) *Surā Samundar*¹⁹, or the sea of wine, (4) *Ghirat Samundar*²⁰, or the sea of Ghee, (5) *Dadh Samundar*²¹, or the sea of curd, (6) *Khīr Samundar*²², or the sea of milk and (7) *Sawād jal*,²³ or the sea of pure water. The fact that the seas are seven in number is ascertainable from the (following) verse of the *Qur’ān*: “*And were every tree that is in the earth (made into) pens and the sea (to supply it with ink), with seven more seas to increase it, the words of Allāh would not come to an end.*”²⁴ Now, in every land, mountain and river, there is a variety of creation. The land, the mountain, and the river which are above all lands, mountains

¹ *Sutala*.

² *Talātala*.

³ *Mahātala*.

⁴ *Rasātala*.

⁵ *Pātāla*.

⁶ *Qur’ān*, Ch. LXV: 12.

⁷ *Saptadvīpa*.

⁸ *Sapta Kulācala*.

⁹ *Sumeru*.

¹⁰ *Sukūmah*.

¹¹ *Hemakuṣa*.

¹² *Himavat*.

¹³ *Pārīyātra*.

¹⁴ *Kailāsa*.

¹⁵ *Qur’ān* Ch. LXXVIII: 7.

¹⁶ *Sapta Samudra*.

¹⁷ *Lavaṇa Samudra*.

¹⁸ *Ikṣu-rasa Samudra*.

¹⁹ *Surā Samudra*.

²⁰ *Ghṛta Samudra*.

²¹ *Dadhī Samudra*.

²² *Kṣīra Samudra*.

²³ *Svādūjala*.

²⁴ *Qur’ān*, Ch. XXXI: 27.

and rivers, are called *Sarag*¹ by the Indian doctors, which, in other words, is called *Bihisht* or *Jannat* (i.e. Paradise) (by the Muslims). Now, the land, the river and the mountain which are below (all) lands, mountains and the rivers, are known as *narak*², or *Dūzakḥ* and *Jahan nam*, that is, Hell and the infernal fire. The Indian monotheists have held that the Heaven and the Hell are not beyond this very universe (of ours), which we call *Barhmānd* and (they further hold) that the seven skies, which are the stations of the seven planets, do not revolve above Paradise but (rather) round it. The roof of Paradise is called *man akās*, that is 'Arsh, and its (i.e. Paradise) ground is called *Kursī*.

XVIII. DISCOURSE ON THE WORLD OF *Barzakḥ* (*Interval between the Death of a Man and the Resurrection*).

Our Prophet, may peace be on him and salutation, has said :
"Whosoever dies, verily, there is resurrection for him."

After death, *ātmā*, or soul, having left the body of elements, enters, without any delay, the body of *mukt*, which is called *Sūcham Sarīr*.³ It is a fine body, formed by our action—good action having a good and bad action having a bad form. Now, after "Question and Answer," (which will be made after death), those deserving of Paradise will be taken to Paradise, while those deserving of Hell to Hell ; as stated in the Holy verse : *"So as to those who are unhappy, they shall be in the fire ; for them shall be sighing and groaning in it : Abiding therein so long as the heavens and the earth endure, except as thy Lord pleases ; surely thy Lord is the mighty doer of what He intends. And as to those who are made happy, they shall be in the garden, abiding in it as long as the heavens and the earth endure, except as thy Lord pleases : a gift which shall never be cut off."*⁴

Now, "bringing out of hell," means that, before the destruction of the skies and the earths, He may, if He wishes, take out (the condemned person) from Hell and carry him to Paradise. In explaining this verse, Ibn Mas'ūd⁵, may God be pleased with him, has said that "a period will come in the (life of) Hell when, after a long sojourn, no one will remain

¹ *Svarga*.

² *Naraka*.

³ *Sūkṣma Sarīra*.

⁴ *Kur'ān*, Ch. XI : 106, 107, 108.

⁵ Ibn Mas'ūd ('Abdullāh b. Mas'ūd) (b. 28 before Hijra) was a well-known companion of the Prophet. He was present at the battle of Badr. His death took place at al-Madīna in 32 A.H.

inside it." And, "bringing out of Paradise", means that, before the destruction of the skies and the earths, God may, if He wishes, bring up its occupants to the High Paradise (*Firdaws-i-A'lā*)—for His generosity is limitless. The following Holy verse is also a proof (of the above statement): "*And best of all is Allāh's goodly pleasure—that is the grand achievement*"¹—namely, that God has a Paradise which is larger than other Paradises.

The Indians call it *Baikunth*², which, in the opinion of the Indian monotheists, is the greatest salvation.

XIX. DISCOURSE ON THE RESURRECTION (*Ḳiyāmat*).

The Indian monotheists have held that, after a very long stay in Heaven or Hell, the *mahā parī*³, or the Great Resurrection, will take place, which (fact) is also ascertainable from the Holy verse (of the *Ḳur'ān*). "*But when the Great Resurrection comes.*"⁴ The following verse also speaks of the same, "*And the trumpet shall be blown, so all those that are in the heavens and all those that are in the earth shall swoon, except such as Allāh pleases.*"⁵

This (exception) refers to the group of *Āriḡs* (i.e. Knowers of God) who are immune from senselessness or thoughtlessness both in this and the next world. Now, after the upsetting of the skies, the destruction of the heavens and the hells and the completion of the age of *Barhmānd*, the occupants of Heaven and Hell will achieve *mukt*⁶; that is, both will be absorbed and annihilated in the Self of the Lord, as stated in the Holy verse: "*Every one on it must pass away. And there will endure for ever the person of thy Lord, the Lord of glory and honour.*"⁷

XX. DISCOURSE ON *Mukt* (SALVATION).

Mukt means the annihilation and disappearance of determinations, in the Self of the Lord, as it appears from the Holy verse: "*And best of all is Allāh's goodly pleasure—that is the grand achievement.*"⁸

Now, entrance into *Riḍwān-i-Akbar*, or the High Paradise, is a great salvation, called *mukt*. *Mukt* is of three kinds:

¹ *Ḳur'ān*, Ch. IX : 72.

² *Vaikunṭha*.

³ *Mahāpralaya*.

⁴ *Ḳur'ān*, Ch. LXXIX : 34. Mawlawī Muḥammad 'Alī has translated, as "the great predominating calamity" which, he says, may not necessarily refer to Resurrection.

⁵ *Ḳur'ān* Ch. XXXIX : 68.

⁶ *Mukti*.

⁷ *Ḳur'ān*, Ch. LV : 26, 27.

⁸ *Ḳur'ān*, Ch. IX : 72.

*First, Jīwan mukt*¹, or salvation in life. According to them (i.e. the Indians), *Jīwan mukt* consists in one's attainment of salvation and freedom, by being endowed with the wealth of knowing and understanding the Truth, in seeing and considering everything of this world as *one*, in ascribing to God, and not to oneself, all (i.e. man's) deeds, actions, movements and behaviour, whether good or bad, and in regarding oneself, together with all other existing objects, as in complete identity with the Truth. Further, he should regard God as manifesting Himself in all the stages and should look upon *Barhmānd*, which the Sūfis call '*Ālam-i-Kubrā* (or, the Great World) and is (moreover) the "Complete Form" of God, as the corporeal body of God. He should regard '*Unsur-i-A'zam* (or the Great Element) namely, *mahā akās*, as *Sūcham Sarīr*², or the fine body of God, and should consider the Self of God as the soul of that body. Further, considering Him as One Fixed Person, he should behold or know nothing, save the Self of that Unique, Incomparable Lord, whether (it be) in a particle of dust or a mountain, whether in the manifest or the hidden world. Now, just as a human being, who is called the 'smaller world' ('*Ālam-i-Saghīr*'), is one individual, despite his various and numerous limbs and just as his personality is not multitudinous on account of his many limbs, so, that Unique Self cannot be considered multitudinous on account of the variety of determinations. (Verse):

"The whole world, whether of souls or bodies,
Is One Fixed Person—called '*Ālam*.'"

So, one should consider God, the Most Holy and High, Who is not separated even by a hair's breadth, as the soul and life of that "Fixed Person"; as is said by *Shaikḥ Sa'duddīn Hummū'i*.³ *Quatrain*:

"Truth is the soul of the world, the whole world the trunk,
Souls, angels and senses are the bodies.

The skies, the elements, the three Kingdoms of nature (i.e.,
animal, vegetable and mineral) and the bodies—

This is Monotheism and all else is device and artifice."

¹ *Jīwanmuktī*.

² *Sūkṣma Sarīra*.

³ Sa'duddīn b. al-Muwayyad Hummū'i was a great mystic and a writer of numerous works on Sūfism. A summary of 400 of his works, entitled *Kashf-ul-Hakā'ik*, is noticed in A.S.B. Catalogue of Persian MSS., p. 565. He died in 650 A.H. = 1253 A.D.

Similarly, the Indian monotheists, like Vayās¹ and others, having considered *Barhmānd*, which is '*Ālam-i-Kabīr* (or the great world), as one individual self, have, accordingly, described the different limbs of its (i.e. *Barhmānd*'s) body. The reason (of such description) is that whenever a pure mystic casts his eyes on anything he conceives that he is looking at a particular limb of *mahā puras*², that is, the Self of the Truth, Sanctified and Exalted is He.

(Now), *Pātāl*³, which is the seventh layer of the earth, is the sole of *mahā puras*' foot; *Rasātāl*⁴, which is the sixth layer, is the upper part of *mahā puras*' foot; the Satans are the fingers of *mahā puras*' foot; the steeds used by the Satans are the nails of *mahā puras*' foot; *Mahātāl*⁵, which is the fifth layer of the earth, is the ankle-bone of *mahā puras*; *Talātāl*⁶, which is the fourth layer of the earth, is the shank of *mahā puras*; *Sutāl*⁷, which is the third layer of the earth, is the knee of *mahā puras*; *Batal*⁸ which is the second layer of the earth, is the thigh of *mahā puras*; *Atāl*⁹, which is the first layer of the earth, is the special organ of *mahā puras*; *Kāl*¹⁰, or time, is the pace of *mahā puras*; *Parjānat devtā*¹¹, who is the cause of birth and issue throughout the whole world, is the sign of manhood and virility of *mahā puras*; rain is the seed of *mahā puras*; *Bhūluk*¹², namely, from the earth up to the sky, is the part below the navel of *mahā puras*; the three southern and the three northern mountains are the right and the left hands of *mahā puras*; *sumir parat*¹³ is the buttocks of *mahā puras*; the light of the false dawn is the thread of the lace of *mahā puras*' garments; the light of the true dawn is the whiteness of *mahā puras*' sheet (*chādar*); the evening when the twilight is visible is the garment, covering *mahā puras*' private parts; the sea, namely, the encircling ocean, is the circumference and depth of *mahā puras*' navel; *Bāḍavānal*¹⁴, namely, the place of the fire, which even today is sucking the water of the seas and is preventing storms and will suck all waters on the day of Resurrection, is the heat and warmth of *mahā puras*' stomach; the rivers are the veins of *mahā puras* and, as

¹ Vyāsa.

² Mahāpuruṣa.

³ Pātāla.

⁴ Rasātāla.

⁵ Mahātāla.

⁶ Talātāla.

⁷ Sutāla.

⁸ Vītāla.

⁹ Atāla.

¹⁰ Kāla.

¹¹ Parjanya devatā.

¹² Bhūloka.

¹³ Sumeruparvata.

¹⁴ Vāḍavānala.

all veins reach the navel, so all the rivers meet the ocean; the *Gangā*, the *Jamnā* and the *Sarastī* are the principal veins (*Shahrag*) of *mahā puras*; *anklā*, *jamnān*, *bīklā*, *jamunān*, *Sakhmanā*¹ and *Sarastī bhuluk*, which is above *bhuluks* and is the abode of *Gandharp divtās*² and where all sounds originate, are the stomach of *mahā puras*; the fire of "the smaller Resurrection" (*Kiyāmat-i-Ṣughrā*) is the morning appetite of *mahā puras*; the drying up of waters in "the smaller Resurrection" is the thirst of *mahā puras*; *sarag luk*,³ which is above *bhuluk* and is one of the divisions of Paradise, is the chest of *mahā puras*, for, it is the abode of perpetual festivity, happiness and peace; all the stars are the various jewels of *mahā puras*; gift, before the asking, which is liberality and bounty, is the right breast and gift, after the asking, which is donation, is the left breast of *mahā puras*; moderation (*itidāl*), which is composed of *rajūgun*,⁴ *satūgun*⁵ and *tamūgun*,⁶ called *paraka-art*⁷ (collectively), is the heart of *mahā puras*; and, just as water-lily has three colours, namely, white, red and violet, so the heart also, whose colour is like that of a water-lily, has three qualities, (which may be identified with) the three colours of manifestation, namely, *Barhmā*, *Bishun* and *Mahīsh*; *Barhmā*, who is also called *man*, is the beating and intention of the heart of *mahā puras*; *Bishun* is the love and mercy of *mahā puras*; *Mahīsh* is the wrath and rage of *mahā puras*; the moon, which removes the heat of pain and grief, is the smile and the happy mood of *mahā puras*; the night is the bow of *mahā puras*; the *sumir parat*⁸ mountain is the backbone of *mahā puras*; the mountains that are on the right and the left of *Sumirū* are the bones of the ribs of *mahā puras*; the two hands of *mahā puras* are the eight guardian angels who have *Indar*⁹ as their chief, (the latter) possessing the complete power of bestowing and pouring and of withholding and stopping rain; the right hand of *mahā puras* is that of showing generosity and pouring rain, while the left one is that of holding the same back; *amcharā*,¹⁰ or the *Houris* (*Hūr*) of Paradise, are the lines of the palm of *mahā puras*; the angels, called *chach*,¹¹ are the nails of the hand of *mahā puras*; the three *luk pāl*¹² angels are the right hand of *mahā puras*; the angel named *jam*¹³ is the arm of *mahā puras*; the remaining

¹ These words could not be identified.

² *Gandharva devatā*.

³ *Svagaloka*.

⁴ *Rajoḡuṇa*.

⁵ *Satvaguṇa*.

⁶ *Tamoguṇa*.

⁷ *Prakṛti*.

⁸ *Sumeruparvata*.

⁹ *Indra*.

¹⁰ *Apsaras*.

¹¹ *Yakṣa*.

¹² *Lokapala*.

¹³ *Yama*.

luk pāl angels are the left hand of *mahā puras*; the angel *Kubair* is the knee of *mahā puras*.

*Kalap birach*¹, or the *Tūbā*² tree, is the wand of *mahā puras*; the southern and the northern poles are the right and the left shoulders, respectively, of *mahā puras*; the *luk pāl* angel, named *Baran*, who is the superintendent of water and resides in the west, is the bone of *mahā puras*' neck; *anāhat*,³ or *Sulṭān-ul-Aḍḥkār*, is the thin voice of *mahā puras*; *mahar luk*⁴, which is above *sarag luk*⁵, is the throat and neck of *mahā puras*; *jan luk*⁶, which is above *mahar luk*, is the auspicious face of *mahā puras*; the will of the world is the chin-pit of *mahā puras*; the avarice of the world is the lower lip of *mahā puras*; the sense of shame and modesty is the upper lip of *mahā puras*; the chest, that is, (the abode of) love and attachment, is the gums of *mahā puras*; the meal of the whole world is the food of *mahā puras*; the element of water is the palate and mouth of *mahā puras*; the element of fire is the tongue of *mahā puras*; *sarastī* is the faculty of speech of *mahā puras*; the four *Vedas*, or the four books of truth, are the speeches of *mahā puras*; *māyā*, or love, which is the cause of creation of the universe, is the laughter and good humour of *mahā puras*; the eight directions of the world are the two ears of *mahā puras*; *Aśhnī Kumār*⁷, who are the two angels of exceeding beauty, are the two nostrils of *mahā puras*; *gandha tanmātar*⁸, or the element of dust, is the smelling faculty of *mahā puras*; the element of air is the breathing faculty of *mahā puras*; *jan luk* and *tap luk*,⁹ which are the fifth and sixth divisions of Paradise, are illumined with the light of His Self, and their southern and northern halves are the right and the left eyes, respectively, of *mahā puras*; the pure light (or, *nūr*), which is called "the Eternal Sun," is the faculty of eye-sight possessed by *mahā puras*; the whole creation is the favourable glance of *mahā puras*; the days and the nights of the world are the twinklings of the eyes of *mahā puras*; the angel *Mitr*, who is the commissary of love and friendship and the angel *Tavastā*¹⁰, who is the commissary of wrath and rage,

¹ *Kalpa vrikṣa*.

² *Tūbā*, a tree on the seventh heaven, is said to be the abode of Gabriel. It is stated that no one can go above the Tree—the only exception being made in the case of Muḥammad on the night of *Mirāj*, or, Ascent.

³ *Anāhata*.

⁴ *Mahar loka*.

⁵ *Svaragaloka*.

⁶ *Janaloka*.

⁷ *Aśvinī kumār*.

⁸ *Gandhatanmātra*.

⁹ *Tapaloka*.

¹⁰ *Tvasta*.

is the two eye-brows of *mahā puras*; *tap luk*, which is above *jan luk*, is the forehead of *mahā puras*; and the *sat luk*, which is above all *luks*, is the skull of *mahā puras*; the verses of *Tawhīd* (monotheism) and the Book of God are the *dura mater* of *mahā puras*; the black clouds, which carry the water of *mahā parī*¹ (i.e., the great dissolution), are the hairs of *mahā puras*; the vegetation of all the *luks* is the hair of *mahā puras*' body; *Lachmī*², who is the wealth and adornment of the world, is the beauty of *mahā puras*; the shining sun is the purity of *mahā puras*' body; *bhūt akās*³ are the pores of *mahā puras*' body; *chid akās*⁴ is the soul of *mahā puras*' body; the form of every single human being is the abode of *mahā puras*; the perfect man is the closet and special abode of *mahā puras*; as He said to David, may peace be on him, "Oh David, build a house for Me." (He) replied, "Oh God! Thou art exempt from habitation." (God) said, "Thou art my abode. Make thy house void of 'others'." The attributes, found in abundance in *Barhmānd*, are present in man who is the epitome of "the Great World" (*'Ālam-i-Kabīr*). In fine, one who beholds and understands in this way attains *jīwan mukt*⁵, and the following verse (of the *Qur'ān*) is in favour of the above: "*Rejoicing in what Allāh has given them out of His grace.*"⁶

Secondly, *Sarab mukt*,⁷ or the liberation from every kind of bondage, consists in absorption in His Self. This (salvation) is universally true in the case of all living beings, and, after the destruction of the sky, the earth, the Paradise, the Hell, the *Barhmānd* and the day and the night, they will attain salvation by annihilation in the Self (of the Lord). And the Holy verse: "*And best of all is Allāh's goodly pleasure—that is the grand achievement,*"⁸ and "*Now surely the friends of Allāh—they shall have no fear nor shall they grieve,*"⁹ is a reference to this very *mukt*, or salvation.

Thirdly, *Sarbadā mukt*¹⁰, or later salvation, consists in becoming an *'Arif* (i.e. knower of God) and in attaining freedom and salvation, in every stage of "progress" (*sair*), whether this (progress) be made in the day or the night, whether in the manifest or the hidden world, whether the *Barhmānd* appears or not and whether (it takes place) in

¹ *Mahāpralaya*.² *Lakṣmī*.³ *Bhūtākāśa*.⁴ *Cidākāśa*.⁵ *Jīvanmuktī*.⁶ *Qur'ān*, Ch. III : 169.⁷ *Sarvamuktī*.⁸ *Qur'ān*, Ch. IX : 72.⁹ *Qur'ān*, Ch. X : 62.¹⁰ *Sarbadā muktī*.

the past, the present or the future i.e. *bhūt*¹, *bhūṣht*², *bartamān*.³ And, wherever the Holy *Kur'ān* speaks of Paradise, "*Abiding therein* (i.e. in *jannat*) *for ever*"⁴, there, (the word) *jannat* (Paradise) applies to *ma'rifat* (or, knowledge) of God and *abadā* (أبد) refers to the perpetuity of this *mukt* (or, salvation); the reason being that, in whatever state (one) may be, the capacity to know God (i.e. of *ma'rifat*) and to receive Eternal favour is (absolutely) necessary. Hence, the following two Holy verses have been revealed (to give good tidings) to such a group (of persons) as attain *mukt*, or, salvation: "*Their Lord gives them good news of mercy from Himself and (His) good pleasure and gardens, wherein lasting blessings shall be theirs; abiding therein for ever; surely Allāh has a Mighty reward with Him*"⁵ and, *Give good news (Oh Prophet) to the believers who do good that they shall have a goodly reward*; (i.e. a *ma'rifat*, or, knowledge of God, the Most Holy and High, which, certainly, is a handsome reward for the 'Ārif, namely, that of *Firdaws-i-Ā'lā*) *staying in it* (i.e. in *Firdaws-i-Ā'lā*) *for ever*."⁶

XXI. DISCOURSE ON DAY AND NIGHT (*Rūz wa Shab*).

Divinity of Creation and Concealment.—According to the Indian monotheists, the age of *Barhmā*, who is identical with Gabriel, and the annihilation of *Barhmānd* and the end of the "Day of Creation," or the "Day of Divinity," is eighteen *anj* years of the world, each *anj* (again) is equal to one thousand years, as mentioned in the two Holy verses of the *Kur'ān*: "*And surely a day with thy Lord is as a thousand years of what you number*."⁷ The other Holy verse is: "*To Him ascend the angels and the Spirit* (that is *Jibra'īl* or *Barhmā*) *in a day the measure of which is fifty thousand years*,"⁸ and each day of which consists of one thousand years, as may be deduced from the former verse (of the *Kur'ān*). So, according to my reckoning, the age of Gabriel and the duration of the life of Day and the whole Universe, which is identical with *Barhmānd*, is (equal to) eighteen *anj* years of the world; each *anj* of which (in its turn) is equal to one thousand years—there being not the least increase or decrease. Such is the reckoning of the Indian monotheists. It must also be known that their (i.e. Indians') specification of the figure eighteen

¹ *Bhūta*.

² *Bhaviṣyat*.

³ *Vartamāna*.

⁴ *Kur'ān*, Ch. IX: 22.

⁵ *Kur'ān*, Ch. IX: 21, 22.

⁶ *Kur'ān*, Ch. XVIII: 2, 3.

⁷ *Kur'ān*, Ch. XXII: 47.

⁸ *Kur'ān*, Ch. LXX: 4.

is based on (the figures) 'eight' and 'ten,' beyond which, they say, no thing can be counted. Now, "the Smaller Resurrections," that have taken place in the past and will so recur in future, are called *khandh parī*¹, which come either like the inundation of water or the conflagration of fire or the storm. And, after this period has elapsed; this day (of ours) will turn into evening and "the Great Resurrection," which they call *mahā parī*, will take place; as ordained in the following two verses: "*On the day when the earth shall be changed into a different earth;*"² and "*On the day when We will roll up heaven like the rolling up of the scroll for writings.*"³ Now, after "the Great Resurrection," on the "Night of Concealment," which is parallel to the Day of Manifestation, all the "determinations" will be absorbed in the Self of the Lord—its duration being equal to eighteen *anj* years of the world. And, the period of *avasthātām*⁴, which is identical with *sakhūpat* and *Jabarūt*, is equal to the age of the Lord, who is undisturbed by the creation of mortals or the destruction of the Universe; and the verse of the *Kur'ān*: "*Soon will We apply Ourselves to you, O you two armies* (of *jīn* and human beings),"⁵ is a reference to this very *sakhūpat*. During the life of the earth, the Lord God dwells in the stage of *Nāsūt* (or, the Human World) and, during the period of "the Smaller Resurrections," in the stage of *Malakūt* (or, the Invisible World) and, after "the Great Resurrection, in *Jabarūt* (or, the Highest Heaven).

O my friend, whatever I have recorded in this chapter is the outcome of much painstaking and considerable research and is in accordance with my own inspiration, which, although you may have not read in any book or heard from any one, is also in conformity with the two (above-mentioned) Holy verses (of the *Kur'ān*). Now, if this (exposition) falls heavy on the ears of certain defective ones, I entertain no fear on that account: "*Then surely Allāh is Self-sufficient, above any need of the worlds.*"⁶

XXII. DISCOURSE ON THE INFINITY OF THE CYCLES (*Adwār*).

According to the Indian doctors, God, the Most High, is not confined to these days or these nights only but, that, when these nights will termi-

¹ *Khaṇḍa pralaya.*

² *Kur'ān*, Ch. XIV : 48.

³ *Kur'ān*, Ch. XXI : 104.

⁴ *Avasthātman.*

⁵ *Kur'ān*, Ch. LV : 31.

⁶ *Kur'ān*, Ch. III : 96.

nate, days will re-appear and when these days will terminate, nights will re-appear—this process continuing without end. This (process) is named *anād parwāh*¹ and K̤h wāja Hāfiẓ, may mercy be on him, having his eye on this Infinity of cycles, has said :

“ There is no end to my story, or to that of the beloved,

For, whatever hath no beginning can have no end.”

Now, whatever peculiarities of the manifestation and concealment of His Self have appeared in previous days and nights will also re-appear, in exactly the same manner, in the following days and nights, as stated in the Holy verse : “ *As We originated the first creation, (so) We shall reproduce it.*”²

So, after the termination of this cycle, the world of Adam, the father of men, will re-appear in exactly the same manner; and, as such, it will be endless. And, the verse of the *Kur’ān* : “ *As He brought you forth in the beginning, so shall you also return*”,³ is also an argument, proving the above (statement). If, however, any one doubts and says that the finality of our Prophet, may peace be on him, is not proved by this exposition, I will tell him that next day also, our Prophet, may peace be on him, will re-appear in an exactly similar manner and on that day (also) he will be called, “ the Last of the Prophets.” The following Tradition, which is narrated in connection with the night of Ascent (*Mī’rāj*), is an argument to this effect. It is said that our Prophet, may peace be on him, saw a line of camels, proceeding (in succession) without any break, and on each of which two bags were laden, in each of which there was a world like that of ours and in each such world there was a Muḥammad (just) like him. (Our Prophet) asked Gabriel, “ What is this ?” (Gabriel) replied, “ Oh Prophet of God ! since my creation, I have been witnessing this line of camels proceeding with bags (laden on them), but, I am also unaware of their (real) significance.” This, (as I believe), is a reference to the Infinity of the Cycles.

Praise be to God for His favours, Who granted me the grace of completing this tract, entitled *Majma’-ul-Bahrain*, in the year 1065 A.H., which corresponds to the forty-second year of the age of this unafflicted and unsorrowing *jaḳīr*, Muḥammad Dārā Shikūh.

¹ *Anādi pravāha.*

² *Kur’ān*, Ch. XXI : 104.

³ *Kur’ān*, Ch. VII : 29;

مجمع البکرین

از تصنیف

شاهزاده محمد دارا شکوه

که در سنه ۱۰۶۴ هجری قدسی با تمام رسید

و حالا در سنه ۱۳۴۷ هجری مطابق ۱۹۲۸ میلادی

بسمعی و تصحیح اقل عباس

محمد محفوظ الحق

مدرس زبان فارسی و اردو در فریسیه نسی کالج کلکتہ

بخطیہ طبع آراسته گردید

فهرست مضامین مجمع البکرین

صفحه	مضمون
۳ ...	۱ — بیان عناصر ...
۵ ...	۲ — بیان حواس ...
۸ ...	۳ — بیان شغل ...
۹ ...	۴ — بیان صفات الله تعالى ...
۱۰ ...	۵ — بیان روح ...
۱۱ ...	۶ — بیان بادهای ...
۱۱ ...	۷ — بیان عوالم اربعه ...
۱۳ ...	۸ — بیان آواز ...
۱۵ ...	۹ — بیان نور ...
۱۸ ...	۱۰ — بیان رویت ...
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۳۶ ...	۲۱ — بیان روز و شب ...
۳۷ ...	۲۲ — بیان بی نهایتی ادوار ...

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بنام آنکه او نامی ندارد * بهر نامی که خوانی سر بر آرد (۱)
 حمدِ موفور یگانه را که در زلفِ کفر و اسلام که نقطهٔ مقابل بهم اند
 بر چهرهٔ زیبای بی مثل و نظیرِ خویش ظاهر گردانید - و هیچ یکی را از آنها
 حجابِ رخِ نیکوی خود نساخته -
 * نظم *

کفر و اسلام در رهش پویان

وَحَدَّةٌ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ گویان (۲)

در همه اوست ظاهر و همه ازوست جلوه گر اول اوست و آخر اوست
 و غیر او موجود نباشد -
 * رباعی (۳) *

(۱) این شعر از حقیقه الحقیقه حکیم سنائی غزنویست، و دارا شکوه هم رباعی
 درین معنی گفته:

یک ذره ندیدیم ز خورشید جدا * هر قطره آب هست عین دریا
 حق را بچه نام کس بتواند خواندن * هر نام که هست هست از اسماء خدا
 و جاسی علیه الرحمة هم درین معنی گفته:

گه باده و گه جام خوانیم ترا * گه دانه و گه دام خوانیم ترا
 جز نام تو بر لوح جهان چیزی نیست * آیا بکدام نام خوانیم ترا

(حسنات العارفین صفحه ۴۵ و صفحه ۴۱)

(۲) از دربار اکبری مولفهٔ مولوی محمد حسین آزاد (صفحه ۴۹۲) معلوم میشود که
 ابوالفضل این شعور را برای عمارتی اختیار کرده بود که اکبر در کشمیر بنا نهاد و گویند
 که این عمارتی بود مشترک در میان هند و اهل اسلام *

(۳) این رباعی از کلام مولانا عبدالرحمن جامی علیه الرحمة است که داراشکوه آنرا
 در حسنات العارفین (صفحه ۴۱) در ضمن شطحیات مولانا مرحوم هم نقل نموده *

همسایه و همنشین و همزه همه اوست
 در دلق گدا و اطلس شه همه اوست
 در انجمن فرق و نهانخانه جمع
 بالله همه اوست ثم بالله همه اوست
 و درود نا محدود بر مظهر اتم باعث ایجاد عالم حضرت محمد صلی
 الله علیه و سلم و بر آل کرام و بر اصحاب عظام او باد - اما بعد میگوید فقیر
 بیکنز و اندوه محمد دارا شکوه که بعد از دریافت حقیقت الحقایق و تحقیق
 رموز و دقائق مذهب برحق صوفیه و فائز گشتن باین عطیه عظمی در صد آن
 شد که درک کند مشرب موحدان هند - و با بعضی از محققان این قوم
 و کاملان ایشان که بنهایت ریاضت و ادراک و فهمیدگی و غایت تصوف
 و خدا یابی رسیده بودند مکرر صحبتها داشته و گفتگو نموده - جز اختلاف
 لفظی در دریافت و شناخت حق تفاوتی ندید - ازین جهت سخنان
 فریقین را با هم تطبیق داده و بعضی از سخنان که طالبان حق را دانستن آن
 ناگزیر و سودمند است فراهم آورده رساله ترتیب داده - و چون مجموعه
 حقایق و معارف دو طایفه حق شناس بود لهذا بمجمع البکرین موسوم
 گردانید بموجب قول اکبر که التَّصَوُّفُ هُوَ الْإِنصَافُ وَالتَّصَوُّفُ تَرْكُ التَّكْلِيفِ،
 پس هر که انصاف دارد و از اهل ادراک است در می یابد که در تحقیق
 این مراتب چه غور رفته و یقین که فهمیدگان صاحب ادراک حظ وافر ازین
 رساله خواهند برد - و گند فهمان طرفین را نصیب از فواید آن نخواهد شد -
 و این تحقیق را موافق کشف و ذوق خود برای اهلیت خود نوشته ام،
 و مرا با عوام هر دو قوم کاری نیست - چنانچه خواجه عبید الله احرار (۱) قدس

(۱) خواجه ناصرالدین عبید الله که بلقب خواجه احرار معروف اند، از صوفیان جلیل
 القدر طایفه نقشبندیه بودند، ولادت شان در سنه ۸۰۶ هـ بوقوع آمده و ایشان بیشتر ایام

سِرِّهٔ فرموده که اگر دانم که کافری پر خطا زمزمه توحید بهنجاری می سراید
میدوم و از وی میشنوم و مَدَّت دار میشوم - وَ مِنَ اللَّهِ التَّوْفِيقُ وَ الْأَسْعَانَةُ *

۱ - بیان عناصر

بدانکه عناصر پنج اند و مادّهٔ جمیع مخلوقات ناسوتی همین پنج اند -
اول عنصر اعظم که آن را اهل شرع عرش اکبر میگویند - دوم باد - سیوم
آتش - چهارم آب و پنجم خاک و این را بزبان اهل هند پانچیه بهوت می
نامند - اَکَسْ و بَائِی و تِیجْ و جَلْ و پُرتھی - و اکس سه اند، بُهوت اکس،
مَنْ اکس، و چَد اکس - آنچه محیط عناصر باشد آن را بهوت اکس گویند،
و آنچه محیط موجودات است آن را مَنْ اکس نامند و آنچه بر همه محیط
و در همه جا باشد آن را چَد اکس خوانند، و چَد اکس برحق است یعنی
حادث نیست - و بر حدوث و فزای آن هیچ آیهٔ قرآنی و بید که کتاب آسمانی
باشد دلالت نمی کند - از چَد اکس اول چیزی که بهم رسید "عشق" بود
که آن را بزبان موحدان هند مایا گویند وَ کُنْتُ کَنْزًا مَخْفِيًّا فَاحْبَبْتُ أَنْ أَعْرِفَ
فَخَلَقْتُ الْخَلْقَ بَرِيْنٍ دَالٍ است، یعنی بودم من گنجی پنهان پس
دوست داشتم که شناخته شوم پس ظاهر کردم خلق را برای شناخت خود -
و از "عشق" روح اعظم یعنی جیو آتمان پیدا شد که آن را حقیقت محمدی
گویند و آن اشارهٔ بروح کلّی آن سرور صَلَوَةُ اللَّهِ وَسَلَامُهُ عَلَيْهِ است،

زندگانی خویش در سمرقند بسر بردند و بتاریخ ۲۹ ربیع الاول سنه ۸۹۵ هـ وفات یافتند، ملا
علی بن حسین الزعاطی الکاشفی در "رشحات عین الحیات"، تذکرهٔ خواجه احرار بتفصیل
نوشته، (و هم رجوع کنید به نفعات الانس جامع صفحه ۳۹۴ - ۳۷۰ و سفینه الاولیاء
از داراشکوه صفحه ۸۱) - و داراشکوه قول بالا را که از خواجه احرار مروی است، در
حسنات العارفين (صفحه ۳۹) هم نقل نموده *

و موحّدانِ هُند آن را هَرَن گَرَبَه و اوستَهاآت آتمان نامند که اشاره بمرتبهٔ اعظمیت است - و بعد از آن عنصر باد است که آن را نفس الرحمن گویند، و از آن نَفَس باد پیدا شد و چون آن نَفَس بجهتِ حبس در حضرتِ وجود که در هنگام نفخیت برای ظهور داشت گرم بر آمد از باد آتش پیدا شد - و چون در همان نَفَس صفتِ رحمانیت و اتّحاد بود سرد شد و از آتش آب پیدا شد - اما چون عنصر باد و آتش از غایتِ لطافت محسوس نیستند و آب به نسبتِ آن هر دو محسوس است، بجهتِ محسوس بودنِ آن بعضی گفته اند که اوّل آب پیدا شد و بعد از آن عنصرِ خاک، و این خاک بمنزلهٔ کفِ آب است، چون شیری که در زیرِ آن آتش باشد و بجوش آید و کف کند -

* بیت *

چه دانستم که این دریای بی پایان چنین باشد
بخارش آسمان گردد کفِ دریا زمین باشد

* دیگر *

یک قطرهٔ چو بیضه جوشیده گشت دریا
کف کرد و کف زمین شد وز دودِ او سما شد

و برعکس این در قیامتِ کبری که آن را بزبانِ اهلِ هُند مَها پَرّی گویند اوّل فَنایِ خاک خواهد شد و آن را آب فرو خواهد بُرد و آب را آتش خُشک خواهد ساخت و آتش را باد فرو خواهد نشاند، و باد با روحِ اعظم در مَها اکس رفت کُلُّ شَئِی هَالِکٌ إِلَّا وَجْهَهُ (۱) - یعنی همه چیز فانی خواهد شد مگر رویِ خدای تعالی که مَها اکس باشد - کُلُّ مَنْ عَلَیْهَا فَاَنٍ وَ یَبْقَی وَجْهٌ رَبِّکَ ذُو الْجَلالِ وَالْاِکرامِ (۲) یعنی همه آنچه که بر

(۲) قرآن مجید، ۵۵: ۲۶ *

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۲۸: ۸۸ *

روی زمین بُود فانی خواهد شد و باقی ماند روی پروردگار تو که صاحب جلال و اکرام است - پس درین دو آیه کریمه که برای فانی جمیع اشیاست قید وجه که رفته مراد مَهَا اکس است که آن فنا پذیر نیست و الا میفرمودی كُلُّ شَيْءٍ هَالِكٌ اِلَّا هُوَ یعنی همه چیز فانی خواهد شد مگر ذات او - و قید رو برای مَهَا اکس باشد چه مَهَا اکس بمنزل بدن لطیف آن ذات مقدس است - و خاک را بزبان اهل هند دیوی نامند که همه چیز ازو پیدا شده است و باز همه چیز درو فرو میرود بموجب آیه کریمه مِنْهَا خَلَقْنَاهُ وَفِيهَا نُعِيدُهُمْ وَ مِنْهَا نُخْرِجُهُمْ تَارَةً اُخْرٰی (۱) - یعنی از خاک خلق کردیم شما را و در آن خاک باز خواهیم برد شما را و از آن خاک بیرون می آریم شما را بار دیگر *

۲ — بیان حواس

موافق این پنج عناصر پنج حواس اند که بزبان اهل هند آن را پنج اندری گویند، شامّه ذایقه باصره سامعه و لامسه که آن را بزبان اهل هند گهران، رسنا چهچه سروترو توت میگویند - و محسوسات آن را گندهه رس روپ سبد و سپرس نامند - و هریکی ازین حواس پنجگانه از جنس یکی ازین عناصر باشد و منسوب بآن - شامّه منسوب است بخاک چه هیچ یکی از عناصر بوی ندارد الا خاک و احساس بوی شامّه میکند - و ذایقه منسوب است باب چنانچه آب ظاهر است در زبان - و باصره مناسبت دارد باتش چنانچه درک رنگها بچشم است و نورانیت در هر دو ظاهر است - و لامسه را نسبت

است بباد چرا که سبب احساس ملموسات باد است - و سامعه منسوب
 است بعنصر اعظم که مها اکس باشد که سبب ادراک اصوات است - و از
 راه سمع حقیقت مها اکس بر اهل دل ظاهر میشود و دیگری بر آن مطلع
 نیست - و این شغلیست مشترک در میان صوفیه و موحدان هذد که صوفیه این را
 شغلِ پاسِ انفاس^(۱) میگویند و ایشان در اصطلاح خود دهن می نامند -
 اما حواسِ باطن نیز پنج اند، ^۱حس مشترک ^۲متخیله ^۳متفکوه ^۴حافظه و ^۵واهمه
 و نزد اهل هذد چهار اند بدهه و من و اهنکار و چت و مجموعه این چهار
 را آنته کرن گویند که بمنزله پنجم آنها است - چت یک عادت دارد که آن را
 ست پرکوت گویند و این عادت بمنزله پای اوست که اگر آن منقطع شود
 چت از دویدن باز ماند - اول بده یعنی عقل، و بده آنست که طرف خیر
 رود و طرف شر نرود، دویم من که عبارت از دل است و آن دو قوت دارد
 سنکلب پکلب یعنی عزیمت و فسخ، سیوم چت که پیک دل است و کار او
 دویدن باشد بهر سو و تمیز میان خیر و شر نکند، چهارم اهنکار یعنی نسبت
 دهنده چیزها بخود، و اهنکار صفت پرم آتما است بسبب مایا، و مایا
 بزبان ایشان عشق است - و اهنکار نیز سه قسم است، سانگ و راجس
 و تامس - اهنکار سانگ یعنی گیان سرور که مرتبه اعلی است آنست
 که پرم آتما بگوید که هرچه هست همه منم و این مرتبه احاطه کلی است

(۱) در کتابخانه بوله لین (اکسفورده) کتابی است مسمی به «رساله پاس انفاس» از
 مولفات مولانا عبد الرحمن جامی، (برای تفصیل رجوع کنید بفهرست کتاب خانه
 هذا، مرتبه زخو و ایتھی صفحه ۷۵۸)*

همه اشیا را آلَا اِنَّهٗ بِكُلِّ شَیْءٍ مُّحِیْطٌ ^(۱) یعنی دانا و آگاه باش بدرستی که اوست همه چیز را احاطه کننده - دیگر آنکه هُوَ الْاَوَّلُ وَالْاٰخِرُ وَالظَّاهِرُ وَالْبَاطِنُ ^(۲) یعنی اوست اول و اوست آخر و اوست ظاهر و اوست باطن - و اَهْذَكَرَ رَاجِسَ مَدَّهَمَ است که اوسط باشد و این آنست که نظر بر جیو آتمان داشته بگوید که ذات من از بدن و عناصر منزه است و جسمانیت بمن نسبت ندارد، لَیْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَیْءٌ ^(۳) یعنی نیست مانند او چیزی فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ - ^(۴) یعنی خدای تعالی بی نیاز است از ظهور عالم - و اَهْذَكَرَ تَامَسَ اَدَهَمَ است که اندی باشد و این اودیاست یعنی مرتبه عبودیت حضرت وجود - و اندی بودن از جهت آنست که از نهایت تغزل و تقید و تعین نادانی و جهل و غفلت را بخود نسبت میکند و نظر بر حیات محسوسه خود نموده میگوید که «من» و «تو» از مرتبه یگانگی دور می افتد: قُلْ اِنَّمَا اَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ ^(۵) - یعنی بگو ای محمد که جز این نیست که منم بشری مانند شما - چنانچه بششت میگوید که چون حضرت وجود خواست که متعین شود بمجرد این اراده پرم آتما شد و چون این تقید زیاده شد اهنکار بهم رسید و چون تقید دیگر بر آن افزود مهاتت که عقل گل باشد نام یافت، و از سَنَكَلِپَ وَ مِهَاتَتَ من یعنی قلب پیدا شد که آن را پرکرت نیز گویند و از سَنَكَلِپَ من پنج گیان اندری که شامه و لامسه و باصه و سامعه و ذایقه باشند بظهور آمد و از سَنَكَلِپَ و این پنج گیان اندری اعضاء و اجسام بهم رسید و این مجموعه را بدن گویند - پس پرم آتما که ابو الارواح باشد (که

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۴۱: ۵۴ * (۲) قرآن مجید، ۵۷: ۳ *

(۳) « ۴۲: ۱۱ * (۴) « ۳: ۹۶ * (۵) قرآن مجید، ۱۸: ۱۱۰ *

ظهورِ اولِ او حقیقتِ محمدی و ثانویِ آو روح القدس که جبرئیل امین باشد (است) این همه تقیّدات را از خود پیدا کرده و خود را بآن بسته گردانیده (۱) - چنانکه گرم پیله تارهای ابریشم از لعابِ خود بر آورده خود را در آن بسته است همچنان حضرت واجب الوجود این همه قیود و همی را از خود بر آورده و خود را درو در آورده است مثل تخمِ درخت که درخت را از خود بر آورده خود در درخت در می آید و در بند شاخها و برگها و گُلها میشود - پس بدان و هوش دار که پیش از ظهور این عالم در ذات پنهان بود و الحال ذاتِ مقدّس او در عالم پنهان است *

۳ — بیانِ شغل

شغل نزد موحّدان هُند اگرچه اقسام است اما بهترینِ شغلها آجّیا را میدانند و آن شغلیست که چه در خواب و چه در بیداری بی قصد و بی اختیار از جمیع ذی نفوس همیشه و هر آن صادر میگردد - چنانچه در آیه کریمه وَ اِنْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ اِلَّا يَسْبُحُ بِحَمْدِهِ وَ لَكِنْ لَا تَفْقَهُونَ تَسْبِيحَهُمْ - (۲) اشاره بهمین است - و آن درون رفتن و برون آمدنِ دم را بدو لفظ تعبیر کرده اند، نَفَسی که بالا میروند "آو" میگویند و نَفَسی که درون می آید "من" می نامند یعنی "آو منم" و صوفیه مشغولای این دو لفظ را "هو الله" میدانند که در بالا رفتنِ نَفَس "هو" و در بیرون آمدنِ "الله" ظاهر میشود، و این دو لفظ از هر ذی حیات جاریست و آو بیخبر است *

(۱) مولانا محمود شبستری در "گلشن راز" می فرماید: —

نه آخر واجب آمد جزو هستی که هستی کرد اورا زیر دستی

(۲) قرآن مجید، ۱۷: ۴۴ *

۴ — بیان صفات الله تعالی

نزد صوفیه دو صفت است، جمال و جلال که جمیع آفرینش از تحت این دو صفت بیرون نیست - و نزد فقرای هند سه صفات اند که آن را ترگن میگویند، ست و رج و تم - ست یعنی ایجاد، و رج یعنی ابقا و تم یعنی افنا - و صوفیه صفت ابقا را در ضمن صفت جمال دیده و اعتبار کرده اند - چون هر یکی ازین سه صفت در یکدیگر مندرج اند فقرای هند این سه صفت را تر موت نامند که برهما و بشن و مهیش باشند و بزبان صوفیه جبرئیل و میکائیل و اسرافیل گویند - برهما موکل ایجاد است که جبرئیل باشد و بشن موکل ابقا است که میکائیل باشد و مهیش موکل افنا است که اسرافیل باشد - و آب و باد و آتش نیز منسوب باین موکلانند، آب بجبرئیل و آتش بمیکائیل و باد باسرافیل و این سه چیز در جمیع جانداوان نیز ظاهر است، برهما که آب باشد در زبان، مظهر کلام الهی گشت و نطق ازین ظاهر شد، و بشن که آتش است در چشم، روشنی و نور و بینائی ازو ظاهر شد و مهیش که باد است در بینی، دو نفثه صور ازین ظاهر شد که دو نفس باشد و چون آن منقطع گردد فانی شود *

ترگن سه صفت حق باشد که ایجاد و ابقا و افناست و مظهر این سه صفت هم برهما و بشن و مهیش اند که صفات آنها در جمیع مخلوقات ظاهر اند، اول مخلوق پیدا میشود باز بقدر موعود میماند و باز فانی میشود، و شکت که قدرت این سه صفت است آن را تردیوی گویند، و ازان تر موت

که برهما و بشن و مهیش باشند و ازین تردیوی این سه چیز برآمد که آن را سرستی پارتیتی و لچهمی میگویند، سرستی به رجوگن و برهما تعلق دارد، و پارتیتی به تموگن و مهیش، و لچهمی به ست گن و بشن *

۵ — بیان روح

روح دو قسم است، یکی روح و دیگر ابوالارواح که برزانی فقرای هند این در روح را آتما و پرم آتما گویند - (چون) ذاتِ بخت متعین و مقید گردد چه بلطافت و چه بکثافت بجبهت مجرد بودن در مرتبه لطافت او را روح و آتما گویند و در مرتبه کثافت جسد و سریر گویند و ذاتی که متعین بازل گشت روح اعظم باشد که با ذات مجمع الصفات مرتبه احدیت دارد و ذاتی که جمیع ارواح در آن مندرج اند آن را پرم آتما و ابوالارواح گویند - مثل آب و موج آب بمنزله بدن و روح و سریر و آتما است، و مجموعه امواج از روی کلیت بابوالارواح و پرم آتما مائد و آب صرف بمنزله حضرت وجود و سده و چتن است *

۶ — بیان بادها

بادی که در بدن انسان حرکت میکند چون در پنج موضع میباشد پنج نام دارد، پِران آپان سمان اودان و ویان - پِران حرکتِ آن از بینی است تا بانگشتِ پا، و دم زدنِ خاصیتِ این باد است - آپان، حرکتِ این از نشسته است تا به عضو مخصوص و این باد گرد ناف هم حلقه زده است

و باعین حیات همان است ^۳سمان در سینه و ناف حرکت میکند - ^۴آودان، حرکت این از خلق است تا اُم الدماغ و ویان که ظاهر و باطن ازین باد پر است *

۷ — بیان عوالم اربعه

عوالم که جمیع مخلوقات را ناچار گذر بر آنست بطور بعضی از صوفیه چهار اند، ناسوت و ملکوت و جبروت و لاهوت و بعضی پنج میگویند و عالم مثال را داخل میکنند، و جمعی که عالم مثال را با عالم ملکوت یکی می انگارند چهار میگویند، و بقول فقرای هند اوستهات که عبارت ازین عوالم اربعه باشد

چهار اند، جاگرت و سپن و سکوپیت و تریا - جاگرت مناسب است
بناسوت که عالم ظاهر و عالم بیداری باشد، سپن موافق است بملکوت که عالم ارواح و عالم خواب باشد، سکوپیت موافق است بجبروت که در آن نقوش هر دو عالم و تمیز "من" و "تو" نباشد خواه چشم و کرده بینی خواه پوشیده، و بسیاری از فقرای هر دو قوم برین عالم مطلع نیستند، چنانچه سید الطایفه استاد ابوالقاسم جنید بغدادی (۱) قدس الله سره خبر داده که فرموده

(۱) ابوالقاسم بن محمد بن الجنید الخزاز القواریری که از صوفیان بزرگ بغداد بودند برادر زاده سری السقطی و شاگرد امام شافعی رح بودند، و در بغداد در سنه ۲۹۷ هـ (مطابق سنه ۹۱۰ ع) فوت شدند، برای تفصیل رجوع کنید به نفحات الانس صفحه ۸۱ و تذکرة الاولیا (مرتبه داکتر نکلسن) جلد دوم صفحه ۵ تا ۳۶ *

قول بالا که بنام حضرت جنید رح منقول است، بر صفحه ۸۲ نفحات الانس مع تشریح شیخ الاسلام موجود است و اغلب این که داراشکوه آن را از نفحات نقل نموده و معلوم

تصوّف آن بود که ساعتی بنشیننی بی تیمار - (۱) شیخ الاسلام گفت که بی تیمار چه بود - فرمود که یافت بی جستن و دیدار بی نگریستن، چه بیننده در دیدار علت است، پس ساعتی بی تیمار نشستن همین است که نقوش عالم ناسوت و ملکوت در آن ساعت بخاطر نگذرند - و نیز آنچه مولانای روم قدس الله سره فرموده اشاره بهمین معنی است :-

خواهی که بیایی یک لحظه مجویش
خواهی که بدافی یک لحظه مدانش
چون در نهانش جوئی دوری ز آشکارش
چون آشکار جوئی محجوبی از نهانش
چون ز آشکار و پنهان بیرون شوی ببرهان
پایا دراز میکن خوش خُسپ در امانش

و تریا موافق است بلاهوت که ذات محض باشد و محیط و شامل و جامع و عین این هر سه عالم - اگر سیر انسان از ناسوت بملکوت و از ملکوت بجبروت و از جبروت بلاهوت باشد این ترقی ازوست و اگر حضرت حقیقت الحقایق که موحدان همد آن را اوسن گویند

میشود که داراشکوه این قول حضرت جنید را خیلی دوست میداشت چه او درسه از تصنیفات خویش، یعنی رساله حق نما (صفحه ۲۱ نسخه مطبوعه نولکشور) حسنات العارفین (ورق ۸ ب، نسخه قلمی موجوده بوهار لائبریری) و سکینه الاولیا (صفحه ۴۶ ترجمه اردو، مطبوعه لاهور) درج نموده *

(۱) مراد از شیخ الاسلام، ابواسمعیل عبد الله بن محمد الانصاری الهرویست که بتاريخ ۲ شعبان سنه ۳۹۶ هـ (مطابق سنه ۱۰۰۶ ع) پیدا شدند، ایشان مؤلف چند رسایل اند، لکن شهرت ایشان مبني بر مناجات است که خیلی مقبول است - و ایشان در مجامع تذکیر و موعظت بر طریقت و علم و حال و سیوت صوفیای کرام املا می فرمودند

از مرتبه لاهوت نزول فرماید و از جَبَرُوت و مَلَكُوت بگذرد سیرِ او منتهی به عالم نَسُوت میشود، و اینکه صوفیه مراتبِ نزول را بعضی چهار بعضی پنج قرار داده اند اشاره باین معنی است *

۸ — بیان آواز

آواز از همان نفس الرحمن است که بوقتِ ایجاد بلفظِ «کن» ظاهر شد، ^(۱) آن آواز را فقرای هند سرستی گویند، و جمیع آوازا و صَوْتها و صداها از آن آواز پیدا گشته،

هر کجا بشنوی چو نغمه آوست *

که شنید این چنین صدای دراز

و این آواز که ناک باشد نزد موحدان هند بر سه قسم است، اول آناهت

یعنی آوازی که همیشه بود و هست و خواهد بود و صوفیه این آواز را آوازِ مطلق

و سلطانِ الاذکار گویند که قدیم است و احساسِ مها اکس ازین است، و این

آواز را در نیابند مگر اکبرِ آگاه هر دو قوم - دوم آهت یعنی آوازی که از زدن

که آن را در قید کتابت آورده «طبقات عبد الله انصاری» نامیدند، و نسخه خطی آن که از بس نادرالوجود است در کتاب خانۀ ایشیاتک سوسائتی بنگاله موجود است (رجوع کنید به فهرست مخطوطات فارسی کتب خانۀ ایشیاتک سوسائتی، صفحه ۷۸ تا صفحه ۸۳) - و مولانا جامی کتاب نفحات الانس را (چنانکه خود در دیباچه می نگارد) بیشتر از طبقات شیخ الاسلام اخذ کرده - وفات شیخ الاسلام در سنه ۸۱۴ هـ (مطابق سنه ۱۴۰۸ ع) واقع شده *

(۱) این عالم بمحض اراده حق تعالی که بلفظ «کن» ظاهر شد بوجود آمد،

چنانکه حق تعالی میگوید: بَدِيعَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَ الْأَرْضِ وَ إِذَا قَضَىٰ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ

فَيَكُونُ (قرآن مجید، ۲: ۱۱۷) *

چیزی بجیزی بی ترکیب الفاظ پیدا شود، سیوم سبد که بترکیب الفاظ پیدا شود و آواز سبد را بسرستی مناسبت است، و از همین آواز اسم اعظم که میان اهل اسلام است و کلمه که فقرای هند آن را بید مکّه گویند (۱) - و - م ظاهر شد، و معنی این (۲) اسم اعظم آنست که اوست صاحب سه صفت که ایجاد و ابقا و افاضت، و فتحه و ضمه و کسره که آن را اکار، و کار و مکار گویند از همین ظاهر شده، و مر این اسم را صورتی خاص است نزد موحدان هند که باسم اعظم ما مشابّهت تمام دارد و نشان عنصر آب و آتش و خاک و باد و ذات بخت نیز درین ظاهر است *

(۱) اوم - لفظیست بغایت متبرک در میان هندو، که قبل از خواندن کتب مذهبی این لفظ را بر زبان می آورند، و از غایت متبرک بودن آن دست بردهن گذاشته در بر آوردن. این لفظ اشتغال می ورزند، و هنوز متحقق نشده که "اوم" چه معنی مخصوصی دارد - بعضی گویند که این حرف اول ادیتی و ورما و مترا باشد که مجموع آنها "اوم" شده، یعنی او خداوندیست، پیدا کننده، و دارنده و فنا کننده، و داراشکوه در دیباچه ترجمه اینکتهت قرآن مجید را "اوم الکتاب" میگوید *

(۲) چنانکه در باب "اوم" معقق نشده که چه معنی مخصوصی دارد در باره "اسم اعظم" هم متعین نگشته که اطلاق خصوصی آن بر کدام اسم از اسمای خدا باشد بعضی گویند که مراد از "اسم اعظم" "الهی" باشد و بعضی "القیوم" و "الرحمن" و "الرحیم" گویند *

در آصف اللغات مؤلفه شمس العلماء احمد عبدالعزیز نایبی نواب عزیز یار جنگ بهادر صفحه ۲۶۸۴ نوشته اسم اعظم (اصطلاح) بقول صاحب بحر و غیث اسم بزرگ است از جمیع اسمای حق تعالی و در تعین آن اختلاف، نزد بعضی الله و نزد بعضی صمد و نزد بعضی العی القیوم و نزد بعضی الرحمن الرحیم و نزد بعضی مهیم - صاحب آنند بحواله کشف گوید که نزد قاضی حمیدالدین ناگوری اسم اعظم 'هو' باشد که او اول از

۹ — بیان نور

نور سه قسم است - اگر بصفّت جلال ظاهر شود یا برنگ آفتاب است یا برنگ یاقوت یا برنگ آتش - و اگر بصفّت جمال ظاهر شود یا برنگ ماه است یا برنگ نُقْرة یا برنگ مروارید یا برنگ آب، و نور ذات که منزّه است از صفات آن را جز اولیای خدا که حق سُبْحَانَهُ تَعَالَى در حق ایشان فرموده یَهْدِی اللّهُ لِنُورِهِ مَن یَشَاءُ^(۱)، دیگری در نمی یابد، یعنی هدایت میکند الله تعالی هرکرا میخواهد بنور خود، و آن نور نیست که چون شخص در خواب شود یا چشم پوشیده بنشیند، نه بچشم بیند و نه بگوش شنود و نه بزبان گوید و نه به بینی بوید و نه بلامسه احساس کند، و حال آنکه در خواب همیشه این همه کارها بیک چیز کند و محتاج اعضاء و حواس ظاهری و روشنائی چراغ نباشد و باصره و سامعه و ذایقه و شامه و لامسه عین یکدیگر شوند و یکذات گردند، آن را نور ذات گویند، و آن نور خداست جَلَّ شَانَهُ -

سرادقاتِ عزّت در عالم ظهور آمده و هو یک حرف است و حرف واو از اشباع ضمه متولد شده و او اسم ذات مطلق باشد نه معلول و مشتق ... و باتفاق جمله عشاق 'هو' مشتق و او منتهای اسم الله است و هرچه از راه عبادت در سائر اسماست آن را اشارتی و در دائره هو است - آورده اند که اسم هو اصل و اُمّ جمله اسماست چنانکه سوره فاتحه اصل و اُمّ تمام قرآن ... عبد الرزاق کاشی در معنی اسم اعظم این دو بیت فرموده *

اسم اعظم جامع اسمها بود صورت او معنی اشیا بود
اسم دریا و تعین موج او این کسی داند که او از ما بود

* ظهوری *

نیارد زدن تا دم از عشق هر کس طلسمی بر این اسم اعظم نه بندم

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۲۴ : ۳۵

ایدوست فکر کن که چه گفتم که جای فراست و فکراست و رسول خدا صَلَّی اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ در تعریف این فکر فرموده تَفَكَّرْ سَاعَةً خَيْرٌ مِنْ عِبَادَةِ سِنَةٍ، یعنی این فکریست که ساعتی درین فکر بودن بهتر از عمل آدمی و پریست - و نوریکه از آیه کریمه اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ، یعنی الله تعالی نور آسمانها و زمینها است مفهوم میگردد آن را فقرای هند چون سروپا و سوا پرکاس و سپن پرکاس گویند، یعنی این نور همیشه خود بخود روشن است خواه در عالم نماید خواه ننماید - چنانچه صوفیه نور را بمنور تفسیر میکنند و ایشان (اهل هند) نیز بمنور تعبیر کرده اند - و ترجمه این آیه کریمه که اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ چنین است که الله تعالی نور آسمانها و زمینها ست، (مَثَلُ نُورَةٍ كَمِشْكُوتٍ فِيهَا مِصْبَاحٌ) و مَثَلِ نُورٍ أَوْ مَانِدٍ طَاقِظَةٍ است که دران مصباح باشد، (الْمِصْبَاحُ فِي زُجَاجَةٍ) و آن چراغ در شیشه بود، (الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبٌ دُرِّيٌّ) و شیشه گویا که ستاره درخشانده است که، (يُوقَدُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُبَارَكَةٍ زَيْتُونَةٍ لَّا شَرْقِيَّةٍ وَلَا غَرْبِيَّةٍ) افروخته شده است از درخت مبارک زیتون که نه شرقی است و نه غربی، و (يَكَادُ زَيْتُهَا يَضِيءُ) وَلَوْ لَمْ تَمْسَسْهُ نَارٌ نزدیک است که روغن آن زیتون مبارک روشنی بخشد با آنکه آتش باو نرسیده باشد و (نُورٌ عَلَى نُورٍ) نورپست بر نور، (يَهْدِي اللَّهُ لِنُورِهِ مَن يَشَاءُ) (۱) و راه مینماید الله تعالی بنور خود هرکرا که میخواهد - اما آنچه که فقیر فهمیده این باشد که مراد از مَشْكُوتٌ که طاق باشد عالم اجسام است و مراد از مِصْبَاحٌ که چراغ باشد نور ذات است و مراد

از شیشه روح است که مانند ستاره درخشنده است که از روشنی آن چراغ این شیشه هم مانند چراغ می نماید، و "افروخته شده است آن چراغ" عبارت از نور وجود است و از "شجره مبارک" ذات حق سبحانه تعالی مراد است که منوره است از جهات شرقی و غربی - و مراد از "زیت" روح اعظم است که نه ازلی و نه ابدی است، یعنی آن زیت از غایت لطافت و صفا خود بخود روشن و تابان است و محتاج با فروختن نیست، چنانچه استاد ابوبکر واسطی^(۱) عَلَیْهِ الرَّحْمَةُ در تعریف روح میفرماید که زجاجه روح بمرتبه روشن است که محتاج لمس نار ناسوت و شعاع نیست و از غایت استعداد ذاتی نزدیک است که خود بخود روشن شود - و این نور زیت "نور علی نور" است یعنی از نهایت صفا و روشنی نورست پر نور، و باین روشنائی نمی بیند کسی او را تا او خود هدایت نکند بنور وحدت خود - پس مراد از مجموعه این آیه کریمه آنست که حق سبحانه تعالی بنور ذات خود در پرده های لطیف و نورانی ظاهر است و هیچ ظلمتی و حجابی در میان نیست و نور ذات در پرده روح الارواح ظاهر است و روح الارواح در پرده ارواح و ارواح در پرده اجسام - همچنین "چراغ" بآن نور زیت در پرده شیشه تابان و ظاهر است و "شیشه" در پرده طاقچه - و اینها اکتساب نور از نور ذات میکنند لهذا روشنی بر روشنی افزوده *

(۱) محمد بن موسی المعروف به ابوبکر الواسطی از اصحاب حضرت جنید و حضرت ابوالحسن نوری بودند، ولادتشان قبل از عشرين و ثلثمائة در شهر مرو بوقوع آمد - شیخ الاسلام می فرماید که ایشان امام توحید بودند - برای تفصیل رجوع کنید به نفحات الانس صفحه ۱۷۱ و تذکرة الاولیا (مرتبه داکتر نکسن) صفحه ۲۶۵ تا صفحه ۲۸۱ *

۱۰ - بیان رویت

رویتِ خدای تعالی را موحّدان هُند ساچماتِ کار گویند یعنی دیدنِ خدا بچشم سر - بدانکه در دیدنِ خدای تعالی در دنیا و آخرت بچشم ظاهر و باطن هیچ یکی از انبیاء علیه السلام و اولیای کامل قُدس الله سرّه شکی و شبهی نیست و جمیع اهل کتاب و کاملان و بینایان هر ملّت باین معنی ایمان دارند، چه اهل قرآن و چه اهل بید و چه اهل توریت و انجیل و زبور - و از ناهمیدگان و نابیذیان ملّت خود بود هر که انکار رویت نماید، چه ذاتِ مقدّسی که بر همه چیز قادر باشد بر نمودنِ خود هم چرا قدرت نداشته باشد و این مسئله را علمای سنّت و الجماعت خوب بی پرده گفته اند - اما اگر ذاتِ بحت را گفته اند که توان دید این محال است چه ذاتِ بحت لطیف و بی تعین است و متعین نگردد و در پردهٔ لطافت جلوه گر بشود پس نتوان دید و چنین رویت محال باشد - و آنچه گفته اند که در آخرت توان دید و در دنیا نتوان دید اصلی ندارد زیرا که هرگاه کمالِ قدرت درو هست هر طور و هر جا و هر گاه که خواهد قادر بر نمودنِ خود است و هر که اینجا ندید مشکل است که تواند در آنجا دید، چنانچه خود در آیه کریمه فرموده وَ مَنْ كَانَ فِي هَذِهِ أَعْمَى فَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ أَعْمَى (۱)، یعنی هر که درین دنیا از دولتِ دیدارِ من محروم است در آخرت نیز محروم خواهد ماند از نعمتِ جمالِ من - و منکرانِ رویت که حکمای معتزله و شیعه باشند درین مسئله خطای عظیم کرده اند، چرا که اگر می‌گفتند که دیدنِ ذاتِ بحت ممکن نیست بهر حال صورتی داشت و چون

ایشان جمیع اقسام رویت را منکر شده اند این نهایت خطاست زیرا که اکثری از انبیای مرسول و اولیای اکمل خدا را بچشم ظاهر دیده و کلام با احترام او را بیواسطه شنیده اند و هرگاه که ایشان شنیدن کلام حق را از همه جهت قابل اند چرا دیدن را هم از همه جهت قابل نباشد - البته باشند - و چنانکه ایمان بخدا و ملائکه و کتابها و انبیاء و قیامت و قضا و قدر و خیر و شر و خانهای متبرک و غیره فرض است ایمان برویت هم فرض و لازم است - و اختلافی که از نارسیدگان علمای سنت والجماعت کرده اند در معنی و لفظ این حدیث که عائشه صدیقه پرسید از حضرت رسول صلعم که هل رائت ربک یعنی ایا دیدی تو پروردگار خود را - فرمود نُورٌ اَنَّى اَرَاةَ یعنی نورِ یست می بینم او را - آنجا این حدیث را نُورٌ اَنَّى رَاةَ خوانده اند، یعنی نورِ یست چگونه بینم او را - لکن این دلیل فا دیدن پیغمبر صَلَّی اللّٰهُ عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ نمیشود، اگر معنی اول گیریم اشاره برویت تام اوست در پرده نور، و اگر چنین خوانده شود که نورِ یست چگونه بینم او را اشاره بذات بخت و بیرنگ است - این اختلاف عبارتی نیست بلکه اعجاز نبویست که در یک حدیث دو مسئله بیان توان کرد - و آیه کریمه وَجُوهٌ یَّوْمُنَدٍ نَّاصِرَةٌ اِلَیَّهَا نَاطِرَةٌ^(۱) یعنی دران روزیکه روها تراز خواهند بود و بیننده بسوی پروردگار خود بُرهانی ظاهر است برویت پروردگار جَلَّ شَانَهُ - و آیه کریمه لَا تُدْرِكُهُ الْاَبْصَارُ وَهُوَ یَدْرِكُ الْاَبْصَارَ وَهُوَ الْکَلِیْفُ الْخَبِیْرُ^(۲) اشاره به بیرنگیست یعنی نمی بینند بصرها در مرتبه اطلاق و بیرنگی و او همه را می بیند و او در نهایت لطافت و بیرنگیست، و درین آیه کریمه اسم "هو" که واقع شده اشاره به نادیدن ذات

(۲) قرآن مجید، ۶: ۱۰۴

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۷۵: ۲۲

بحث است - دیدنِ خدای تعالی پنج قسم است - قسم اول، در خواب بچشم دل، دوم دیدن در بیداری بچشم سر، سیوم، در میان بیداری و خواب که آن بیدودئی خاص است، چهارم در یک تعین خاص پنجم دیدن یک ذات واحد است در کثرات تعیناتِ عوالمِ ظاهر و باطن، و این چنین دید حضرت رسول صلعم در وقتیکه خود نبود در میان ورائی و مرئی یکی بود، و خواب و بیداری و بیدودئی او یکی می نمود و چشم ظاهر و باطن او یکی شده بود، مرتبه کمال رویت اینست و این را دنیا و آخرت درکار نیست و همه جا و همه وقت میسر است (۱) *

۱۱ - بیان اسمای الله تعالی

بدانکه اسمای الله تعالی بی نهایت است و از حد حصر بیرون - ذات مطلق و بخت و صرف و غیب الغیب و حضرت واجب الوجود را بر زبان

(۱) داراشکوة در مسکنه الاولیا (از صفحه ۶۰ تا صفحه ۶۶) مسئله رویت را بالتفصیل در بحث آورده، و اسناد بسیاری باثبات ادعای خودش درج کرده که نقل همه آنها باعث تطویل شود، پس بر همین اختصار اکتفا نموده شد -

یکی از اصحاب کبار بمن گفته که روزی حضرت میان جیو را پرسیدم که در نهایت جزری، مذکور است روزی ابن شقیق به ابا ذر غفاری گفت که اگر رسول الله را دیدمی ازو پرسیدمی که خدا را دیدی یا نه، ابا ذر غفاری گفت که من از آنحضرت صلعم پرسیدم گفت نورانی آراه یعنی او نورست هیچگونه ممکن نیست که او را بینم، پوشیده نماند که در عبارت بالا تجنیس خطی واقع شده یعنی «نورانی آراه» یعنی نورست که می بینم او را -

حضرت میان جیو بداراشکوة فرمود که اگر معنی اول گیریم اشاره بوجود صرف ذات حق باشد و چنین رویت برای انبیا هم محال باشد، لکن اگر معنی دوم را اختیار نیم مراد این باشد که رویت او در وقت تنزل پیرونده نقاب، و لباس پوشی ممکن است

فقراى هُذ اسن و ترگن و نرنکار و نرنجن و سَت و چَت گویند - اگر علم را باو نسبت دهند که اهلِ اسلام او را علیم میگویند فقراى هُذ آن را چَتَن نامند و اسم الحق را اذنت گویند، قادر را سمرتَه، و سمیع را سروتا و بصیر را درشتا خوانند، و اگر کلام را بآن ذاتِ مطلق نسبت دهند و کتا نامند و الله را اُرم و هو را سَه و فرشته را بزبان ایشان دیوتا گویند، و مظهرِ اتم را اوتار نامند، و اوتار آن باشد که قدرتِ الهی آنچه درو ظاهر شود و از وجود او بنظر آید در هیچ یکى از افرادِ نوع او در آن وقت ظاهر نشود، و وحی را که بر پیغمبر نازل شود اکس بانى نامند و اکس بانى بجهتِ آن گویند که پیغمبر صَلَّی اللّهُ عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِہٖ وَسَلَّم فرموده که صعب ترین اوقات بر من وقتِ وحی است که میشنوم وحی را مانند آواز جرس یا مانند آواز زنبور، و چون این آواز از اکس ظاهر میشود اکس بانى میگویند - و کتبِ آسمانی را بید گویند، و خوابان جّیان را که پری باشند انچیرا گویند و بدان آنها را که دیو و شیاطین اند راجس گویند و آدمی را مَنکَه، و لی را رَکَہی و نبی را مہا سُدہ نامند *

۱۲ — بیان نبوت و ولایت

انبیا بر سه قسم اند، یکى آنکه خدا را دیده باشند بچشم، خواه بچشمِ ظاهر خواه بچشمِ باطن - دیگر آنکه آوازِ خدا شنیده باشند خواه آوازِ صرف،

و شاهزاده موصوفِ خیالاتِ خودش را در بابِ مسئلۂ رویتِ بوضاحت تمام درین رباعی بیان نموده (مسکنۃ الاولیا صفحہ ۶۱) *

آنانکه خدا در آن زمان می بینند * اول تو بدان درین جهان می بینند
دیدارِ خدا درین و آن یکسانست * هر لحظه بظاهر و نهان می بینند

خواه آواز مرکب از حروف کلمه - دیگر آنکه فرشته را دیده باشند یا آواز فرشته را شنیده باشند - و نبوت و ولایت بر سه قسم است، یکی نبوت و ولایت تنزیهی، دوم نبوت و ولایت تشبیهی، سیوم نبوت و ولایت جامع التشبیه والتنزیه - اول نبوت تنزیهی، چون نبوت حضرت نوح علیه السلام که خدا را بتنزیه دید و دعوت کرد و امت بجهت تنزیه ایمان نیاورد مگر قلیلی و همه در بحر فنا غرق شدند چون زاهدان زمان ما که بتنزیه خدا مریدانرا خوانند و هیچکس از آن مریدان عارف نشود و از قول آنها نفعی نبرد و در راه سلوک و طریقت فنا و هلاک گردد و بخدا نرسد -

دوم نبوت تشبیهی چون نبوت موسی است علیه السلام که خود خدا را در آتش درخت دید و از ابر سخن حق شنید و اکثر امت از تقلید موسی در تشبه افتاده گوساله پرست شدند و عصیان ورزیدند و امروز بعضی از مقلدان زمان ما آنانکه محض تقلید کاهلان پیشه کرده اند و برین زندگانی کفزد از تنزیه دور افتاده در تشبه فرو رفتند و بدیدن صورتهای خوب و مرغوب در لهو و لعب گرفتار اند و پیروی ایشان نشاید -

* نظم *

هر صورت دلکش که تو را روی نمود
خواهد فلک از چشم تواش زود ربود
رو دل بکسی ده که در اطوار وجود
بود است و همیشه با تو خواهد بود

سیوم نبوت جامع التنزیه و التشبیه، یعنی جمع کننده تنزیه و تشبیه و آن نبوت محمدیست صلی الله علیه و سلم که مطلق و مقید رنگ و بیرنگ و نزدیک و دور را یکجا کرده، و اشاره باین مرتبه است درین آیه کریمه

که لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ^(۱) یعنی نیست مثل او چیزی و این اشاره بمرتبه تفریه است و شذوای و بیضای اشاره به تشبیه بود - و این مرتبه بلند ترین و اعلی ترین مرتبه جامعیت و خاتمت است که مخصوص بذات آنسور صلعم است، پس رسول ما همه عالم را از شرق تا غرب فرو گرفته - و نبوت تفریهی محروم است از نبوت تشبیهی و نبوت تشبیهی عاریست از نبوت تفریهی، و نبوت جامع شامل تفریه و تشبیه است چون هُوَ الْأَوَّلُ وَالْآخِرُ وَالظَّاهِرُ وَالْبَاطِنُ^(۲) - همچنین ولایت مخصوص است بکاملان این اُمّت که حق تعالی در وصف ایشان فرموده کُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ^(۳) یعنی بهترین امتیان ایشانند که جمع کفذه تشبیه و تفریه اند - چنانچه در زمان پیغمبر ما صَلَّی اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ از اولیا^(۴) ابوبکر و عمر و عثمان و علی و حسن و حسین و سَنَّهُ باقیه و عشره مبشره و اکابر مهاجر و انصار و اهل صوفیه بودند و از آنجمله در تابعین چون اویس قرنی و غیره - و در زمان دیگر چون ذوالنون مصری و فضیل عیاض و معروف کرخی و ابراهیم ادهم و بشر حافی و سری السقطی و بایزید بسطامی و استاد ابوالقاسم جنیدنی و سهل بن عبد الله التستری و ابو سعید خراز و رویم و ابو الحسین القوری و ابراهیم خواص و ابوبکر شبلی و ابوبکر واسطی و امثال ایشان - و در زمان دیگر چون ابوسعید ابوالخیر و شیخ الاسلام خواجه عبدالله انصاری و شیخ احمد جام و محمد معشوق طوسی و احمد غزالی و ابوالقاسم گزگانی - و در زمان دیگر

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۴۲: ۱۱ (۲) قرآن مجید، ۵۷: ۳ *

(۳) قرآن مجید، ۳: ۱۰۹ *

(۴) برای ترجمه احوال این اولیای کامل رجوع کنید به ترجمه انگلیسی *

چون پیر من شیخ محی الدین عبدالقادر جیلانی و ابو مدین المغربي و شیخ
 محی الدین ابن العربی و شیخ نجم الدین کبری و شیخ فرید الدین عطار
 و مولانا جلال الدین رومی - و در زمان دیگر چون خواجه معین الدین چشتی
 و خواجه بهاء الدین نقشبند و خواجه احرار و مولانا عبد الرحمن جامی - و در
 زمان دیگر چون شیخ من جنید ثانی شاه میر و استاد من میان باری و مرشد
 من ملا شاه و شاه محمد دلویا و شیخ طیب سرهندي و بابا لال بیراگی *

۱۳ — بیان برهماند

مراد از برهماند "کل" و تقید ظهور حضرت وجود است بصورت کوه
 مدور و چون اوزا بهیچ طرف میل و تعلق نیست و نسبت او با همه برابر
 ست و همه پیدایش و نمایش در میان این ست لهذا موحدان هند این را
 برهماند گویند *

۱۴ — بیان جهات

موحدان اسلام هر یک از مشرق و مغرب و شمال و جنوب و فوق و تحت
 را جهتی اعتبار نموده شش جهت گفته اند و موحدان هند جهات را ده
 میگویند یعنی مابین مشرق و مغرب و شمال و جنوب را نیز جهتی اعتبار
 نموده ده دشا می نامند *

۱۵ — بیان آسمانها

آسمانها که آن را لگن میگویند بطور اهل هند هشت است، هفت از آن مقبر
 هفت کواکب سیاره است که زحل و مشتری و مریخ و شمس و زهره و عطارد

و قمر باشند و بزبان اهل هند این هفت ستاره را هفت نچتر یعنی سنجیر و برسیت و منگل و سورج و سکر و بداه و چندرا ماس میگویند - و آسمانی که جمیع ثوابت در آن اند آن را هشتم میدانند و همین آسمان را حکما فلک هشتم و فلک ثوابت میگویند که بزبان اهل شرع کُرسی است و سَعِ کُرسیه السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ (۱) یعنی آسمانها و زمینها در کُرسی میگنجد و نهم که آن را مها اکس میگویند داخل آسمانها نکرده اند جهت آنکه آن محیط همه است و کُرسی و آسمانها و زمینها را احاطه کرده است *

۱۶ - بیان زمین

زمین نزد اهل هند هفت طبقه است که آن را سِپَت تال میگویند و هر طبقه این یک نام دارد، اتل بتل سوتل تلالل مهاتل رساتل و پاتال - بطور اهل اسلام نیز زمین هفت است بموجب آیه کَرِیمه **اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَوَاتٍ وَمِنَ الْأَرْضِ مِثْلَهُنَّ (۲)** یعنی الله تعالی آن خدائیست که خلق گردانید هفت آسمانها را و از زمین هم مانند آن آسمانها *

۱۷ - بیان قسمت زمین

رُبْع مسکون را حکما بهفت طبقه قسمت کرده اند و هفت اقلیم میگویند و اهل هند آن را سِپَت دیپ می نامند و این هفت طبقه زمین را بر روی زمین هم مثل پوست پیاز نمیدانند بلکه به مراتب مثل پایه های نردبان تصور میکنند - و هفت کوه را که اهل هند آنها را سِپَت کلاچل گویند بر گرد هر

(۲) قرآن مجید، ۶۵ : ۱۲ *

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۲ : ۲۵۵ *

زمیني کوهي را محیط میدانند و نام کوه ها اینست، اول سمیرو دوم سمویت سیوم همکوت چهارم همون پنجم مکده ششم پارجاتر هفتم کیلاس - چنانچه در آیه کریمه وَالْجِبَالِ أَوْتَادًا ^(۱) واقع است یعنی (گردانیدیم) کوه ها را میخهای زمین - و بر گرد هر یکی از آن هفت کوه هفت دریا اند که محیط هر کوه اند و آن را سپت سمندر میگویند و نامهای این هفت دریا این اند اول لون سمندر یعنی دریای شور، دوم آنچه رس سمندر یعنی دریای آب نیشکر، سیوم سرا سمندر یعنی دریای شراب، چهارم گهرت سمندر یعنی دریای روغن زرد، پنجم دده سمندر یعنی دریای جغرات، ششم کپیر سمندر یعنی دریای شیر، هفتم سواد جل یعنی دریای آب زلال - و بودن دریا بعد هفت ازین آیه معلوم میشود وَلَوْ أَنَّ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ أَقْلَامٌ وَالْبَحْرُ يَمْدَةٌ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ سَبْعَةُ أَبْحُرٍ مَا نَفِدَتْ كَلِمَاتُ اللَّهِ ^(۲) یعنی بدرستیکه از درختان که بر زمین اند قلمها شود و آن هفت دریاها سیاهی شوند تمام نمیشود کلمات خدا یعنی مقدرات خدا و در هر زمینی و کوهی و دریای اقسام مخلوقات هستند - و زمین و کوه و دریا که فوق همه زمینها و کوه ها و دریاها است بطور محققان هفت آن را سرگ خوانند که بهشت و جنت باشد - و زمین و دریا که تحت همه زمینها و کوه ها و دریاها ست آن را نرگ گویند که عبارت از دوزخ است و جهنم - و تحقیق موجدان هفت است که بهشت و دوزخ از همین عالم که آن را برهمانند گویند خارج نیست، و این هفت آسمان را که مقر این هفت ستاره اند میگویند که بر گرد بهشت میگردند نه بر بالای بهشت - و سقف بهشت را من اکس میدانند که عرش باشد و زمین بهشت را گوسی *

(۲) قرآن مجید، ۳۱: ۲۷ *

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۷۸: ۷ *

۱۸ — بیان عالم بروزخ

پیغمبر صلی الله علیه و سلم فرموده مَنْ مَاتَ فَقَدْ قَامَ قِيَامَتَهُ يَعْنِي شخصیکه مُرد پس تحقیق که قایم شد قیامتِ او - و بعد از موت آنما که رُوح باشد از بدنِ عنصری مفارقت نموده بی تَخَلُّلِ زمانِ بدنِ مُکَمَّل که آن را سوچهم سریر گویند در می آید و آن بدنِ لطیف است که از عمل صورت گرفته باشد - عملِ نیک را صورتِ نیک و عملِ بد را صورتِ بد - و بعد از سوال و جواب بی درنگ و بی توقف اهل بهشت را به بهشت و اهل دوزخ را بدوزخ میبردند، موافق این آیه کریمه فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ شَقُّوا فِی الدَّارِ لَهُمْ فِيهَا زَفِيرٌ وَشَهِيقٌ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا مَا دَامَتِ السَّمَوَاتُ وَ الْأَرْضُ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ رَبُّكَ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ فَعَّالٌ لِّمَا يُرِيدُ وَ أَمَّا الَّذِينَ سَعَدُوا فِی الْجَنَّةِ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا مَا دَامَتِ السَّمَوَاتُ وَ الْأَرْضُ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ رَبُّكَ عَطَاءٌ غَيْرٌ مَّحْدُودٍ ^(۱) یعنی آنانکه بد بخت شده اند در آتش اند مرایشان را در آتش فریاد و ناله و زاری جاودان باشد در آن آتش تا هنگامیکه آسمانها و زمینها ست مگر آنچه خواهد پروردگار تو - بدرستیکه پروردگار تو کفنده است هر چیزی را که خواهد و آنانکه نیک بخت در بهشت اند همیشه تا هنگامیکه باشند آسمانها و زمینها مگر تا وقتیکه خواهد پروردگار تو که آنها را از آنجا بر آرد و بخشش او بی نهایت است - بر آوردن از دوزخ آن باشد که پیش از بر طرف شدن آسمانها و زمینها اگر خواهد از دوزخ بر آورده به بهشت بر د و این مسعود ^(۲) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ در تفسیر این آیه فرموده که لَا تَبْتَئَنَّ عَلَى جَهَنَّمَ زَمَانٌ لَّيْسَ فِيهَا أَحَدٌ

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۱۱: ۱۰۶، ۱۰۷، ۱۰۸ *

(۲) برای حالات حضرت ابن مسعود رجوع کنید بترجمه انگلیسی *

وَ ذَٰلِكَ بَعْدَ مَا يَمْسُكُونَ فِيهَا أَحْقَابًا - یعنی می آید بر دوزخ زمانی که نباشد هیچکس از دوزخیان در آن بعد از آنکه مدّتِ طویل در آن مانده باشند - و بر آوردن اهلِ بهشت را از بهشت آن باشد که پیش از بر طرف شدنِ آسمانها و زمینها اگر خدا خواهد ایشان را در فردوسِ اعلیٰ در آرد که عطای او بی نهایت است و نیز ازین آیه کریمه ثابت شده وَ رِضْوَانٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ ذَٰلِكَ هُوَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ^(۱) یعنی الله تعالی را بهشتی است بزرگتر از بهشتها که اهل هذد آن را بیکفئته گویند و این بزرگترین استگاریست بطورِ موحدانِ هذد *

۱۹ — بیان قیامت

بطورِ موحدانِ هذد اینست که بعد از بودن در دوزخ و بهشت چون مدت‌های طویل بگذرد مها پرلی شود که عبارت از قیامتِ کبری است که از آیه کریمه فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الطَّامَةُ الْكُبْرَى^(۲) یعنی وقتی که باید قیامتِ کبری مفهوم میشود و ازین آیه نیز معلوم میشود وَ نُفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ فَصَعِقُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَ مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا مَنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ^(۳) یعنی وقتی که دمیده میشود صور پس بیهوش میشود هر که در آسمانها و زمینهاست مگر شخصی را که خواسته باشد خدای تعالی از بیهوش شدن نگاه دارد و آن جماعتِ عارفان باشد که محفوظ اند از بیهوشی و بیداری هم در دنیا و هم در آخرت - و بعد از بر طرف شدنِ آسمانها و زمینها و فانی شدنِ دوزخها و بهشتها و تمام شدنِ مدّتِ عمرِ برهماند و نبودنِ برهماند اهلِ بهشت و دوزخ را شکست خواهد شد، یعنی

(۲) قرآن مجید، ۷۹: ۳۴ *

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۹: ۷۲ *

(۳) ایضاً ۳۹: ۶۸ *

هر دو در حضرت ذات مستهلک و محو شوند - بموجب این آیه کُلُّ مَنْ عَلَيْهَا فَانٍ وَ يَبْقَىٰ وَجْهٌ رَبِّكَ ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَ الْاِکْرَامِ (۱) *

۲۰ - بیان مکت

مکت عبارت از استهلاک و محو شدن تعیذات باشد در حضرت ذات که از آیه کریمه وَ رِضْوَانٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ اَکْبَرُ ذَٰلِکَ هُوَ الْقَوْزُ الْعَظِیْمُ (۲) ظاهر میشود و داخل شدن در رضوان اکبر که فردوس اعلی باشد رستگاری بزرگ است که مکت باشد و مکت بر سه قسم است - اول جیون مکت یعنی رستگاری در زندگانی و جیون مکت نزد ایشان آنست که در ایام حیات خود بدولت عرفان و شناسائی حق تعالی رستگار و خلاص باشد و در همین جهان همه چیز را یکی ببیند و یکی داند و اعمال و افعال و حرکات و سکونات و نیک و بد را نسبت بخود و بغیر نکند و خود را با جمیع اشیای موجوده عین حق شناسد و در همه مراتب حق را جلوه گر داند و تمام برهماند را که صوفیای کرام آن را عالم گبری گفته اند و صورت کلیت خداست بمنزله بدن جسمانی خدا گرداند - عنصر اعظم که مباحس باشد بمنزله سوچم سریر یعنی بدن لطیف خدا و ذات خدا بمنزله روح آن بدن و آن را یک شخص معین دانسته از ذره تا بکوه با عوالم ظاهر و باطن سوای ذات آن یگانه بی همتا نبیند و نداند - چنانکه یک انسان که او را عالم صغیر گفته اند باختلاف عضوهای مختلفه متکثره یک فرد است و بکثرت اعضاء ذات او متعدد نیست، آن ذات واحد را نیز بکثرت تعیذات متعدد نشناسد،

(۲) قرآن مجید، ۹: ۷۲ *

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۵۵: ۲۶، ۲۷ *

* بیت *

جهان یکسر چه ارواح و چه اجسام * بود شخصی معین عالمش نام
پس حق سبحانه تعالی را روح و جان این شخص معین داند که از هیچ سر
موی جدا نیست - چنانچه شیخ سعدالدین حموی (۱) فرماید، * رباعی *

حق جان جهان است و جهان جمله بدن
ارواح و ملایک و حواس این همه تن
افلاک و عناصر و موالید و اعضاء
توحید همین است و دگر شیوه و فن

و همچنین موحدان هند مثل بیاس و غیره تمام برهماند را که عالم کبیر است
شخص واحد دانسته عضوهایی بدن او را چنین بیان نموده اند بجهت آنکه
صوفی صافی در هر وقت بر هرچه نظر کند بداند که بر فلان عضو مها پُرس که
اینجا عبارت از ذات حق سبحانه تعالی است نظر داشتم - پاتال که
طبقه هفتم زمین باشد کف پای مها پُرس است، رساتل که طبقه ششم
زمین باشد پشت پای مها پُرس است، و شیطین انگشتهای پای
مها پُرس اند و جانوران سوارچی شیطان ناخنهای پای مها پُرس اند -
مهاتل که طبقه پنجم زمین است شتالنگ مها پُرس است - تلاتل که طبقه
چهارم زمین بود ساق مها پُرس است - سوتل که طبقه سیوم زمین باشد زانوی
مها پُرس است - بتل که طبقه دوم زمین است ران مها پُرس است اتل که
طبقه اول زمین است عضو مخصوص مها پُرس است - کال یعنی زمانه
و قنار مها پُرس است - پر جاننت دیوتا که باعث توالد و تناسل تمام عالم

(۱) برای حالات حضرت سعد الدین حموی رجوع کنید بترجمه انگلیسی *

است علامتِ مردی و قوتِ رجولیتِ مها پُرس است - بارانِ نطفه
مها پُرس است - بهولوک یعنی از زمین تا آسمان پائین نافِ مها پُرس
است - سه کوهِ جنوبی دستِ راستِ مها پُرس است و سه کوهِ شمالی
دستِ چپِ مها پُرس است و شمیر پرتِ مها پُرس است -
روشنی صبحِ کاندب تارِ مغزیِ جامهٔ مها پُرس است، روشنی صبحِ صادق
رنگِ سفیدِ جامهٔ چادرِ مها پُرس است (که اَلْکِبْدَاءُ رِدَائِي اشارهٔ بآن میکند)
و وقتِ شام که رنگِ شفق دارد پارچهٔ سترِ عورتِ مها پُرس است (که
اَلْعِظْمَةُ اِزَارِي کذایهٔ بآن میکند) - سمندر یعنی بحرِ محیطِ حلقه و عمقِ نافِ
مها پُرس است و بدو اَنُل مکانِ آتشیست که آبِ هفت دریا را حالا هم جذب
میکند و طغیانِ شدنِ نمیدهد و در قیامتِ کبری تمامِ آبِ را خشک خواهد
کرد و این حرارت و گرمیِ معدهٔ مها پُرس است، و دریاها را دیگر رگهای
مها پُرس است، و چنانکه همهٔ رگها بنافِ می‌رسد همهٔ دریاها بسمندر منتهی
میکرد - گنگا و جمنا و سرستی شهرگِ مها پُرس است - اَنکلا جَمَنان
بیکلا جَمونا سکه‌ها سرستیِ بهولوک که بالای بهولوک است و دیوتهای
گندهرپ آنجا می‌باشند و آواز از آنجا برمی‌خیزد شکمِ مها پُرس است -
آتشِ قیامتِ صغریِ اشتهایِ حاضرِ مها پُرس است، و خشک شدنِ
آبها در قیامتِ صغریِ تشنگی (و آب خوردنِ) مها پُرس است - سرگِ
لُوک که بالایِ بهولوک است و طبقهٔ اوست از طبقاتِ بهشت سینهٔ
مها پُرس است که همیشه شادی و خوشحالی و آرامِ دروست - و جمیع
ستاره‌ها از اقسامِ جواهرِ مها پُرس است - بخششِ پیش از سوال که جود و

فضل است پستانِ راست و بخشش بعد از سوال که عطاست پستانِ چپ
 مَها پُرس است - و اعتدال که رجوگن و ستوگن و تموگن باشند و آن را پرکوت
 گویند دلِ مَها پُرس است، و چنانکه کنول سه رنگ دارد، سفید و سرخ
 و بنفش، دل هم که بصورتِ کنول است سه صفت دارد، و این از
 سه رنگِ ظهور است، که برهما و بشن و مهیش باشند - برهما که
 من هم نام دارد حرکت و اراده دلِ مَها پُرس است، بشن رحم و مهر
 مَها پُرس است، مهیش قهر و غضبِ مَها پُرس است - ماه تبسم
 و خوشحالی مَها پُرس است که حرارتِ الم و اندوه را برطرف میسازد و شب
 کمانِ مَها پُرس است - کوه شمیرپت استخوانِ میانِ پشتِ مَها پُرس است
 و کوه‌های دستِ راست و چپ سمر استخوانِ فرع‌های یعنی پسلی‌های
 مَها پُرس است، و هشت فرشته که کوتوال اند و اندر که سردارِ آنهاست
 و کمالِ قوت دارد و بخشیدن و باریدن و نه بخشیدن و نباریدن متعلق باوست
 هر دو دستِ مَها پُرس اند، دستِ راست بخشش و بارش و دستِ
 چپ امساکِ بخششِ مَها پُرس است - امچهر که حورانِ بهشت اند
 خطوطِ کف دستِ مَها پُرس است و فرشتها که آن را چچمه می نامند
 ناخنهای دستِ مَها پُرس است - سه فرشته لوک پال دستِ راست
 مَها پُرس است، (از بند دست تا انچ اگن نام فرشته) و جم فرشته بازوی مَها پُرس
 است و لوکیال فرشته دستِ چپِ مَها پُرس است، کیدیر فرشته زانوی
 پایِ مَها پُرس است و کلپ برچمه که طوبی باشد عصبی مَها پُرس است،
 قُطب جنوبی کتفِ راست و قُطب شمالی کتفِ چپِ مَها پُرس است

و بَرَن نام فرشته لُوكِ پَال كه مُوكَلِ آب است و در سمت مغرب میباشد مهره
گُودِن مِهّا پُرس است، اَنّا هَت كه سلطان الاذكار است اَوّازِ بَارِيكِ مِهّا پُرس
 است - مِهّر لُوكِ كه بالای سِرگِ لُوكِ است گُلو و گُردِنِ مِهّا پُرس است -
جِن لُوكِ كه بالای مِهّر لُوكِ است رُویِ مَبَارَكِ مِهّا پُرس است، خَراهِشِ
عالمِ زَنجِ مِهّا پُرس است - طَمَعِ كه در عالمِ است لَبِ پَانِينِ مِهّا پُرس است
شَرَمِ و حِیا لَبِ بالای مِهّا پُرس است، سِیْذِه یعنی مَحَبَّتِ و الْفَتِ بِنِ
دُذدافهائی مِهّا پُرس است و خُورَشِ همه عالمِ خُوراكِ مِهّا پُرس است،
عُضَرِ آبِ كامِ و دِهِنِ مِهّا پُرس است، عُضَرِ آتَشِ زَبانِ مِهّا پُرس است،
سِرستِي قُوتِ ناطقَه مِهّا پُرس و چار بیدِ یعنی چار كُتابِ صَدَقِ و راستی گُفتارِ
مِهّا پُرس است، مَایا یعنی عُشَقِ كه باعث اِیْجَادِ عالمِ است خُذْدَه و خُوشِ
طَبَعِی مِهّا پُرس است و هَشْتِ جِهَتِ عالمِ هر دو گُوشِ مِهّا پُرس است،
اَشْنِي كَمَارِ كه دو فرشته در كَمالِ حُسنِ اند هر دو پَرّه بِیْنِي مِهّا پُرس اند،
گُذْدَه تَنِ ماتَرِ یعنی عُضَرِ خاكِ قُوتِ شامَه مِهّا پُرس است - عُضَرِ بادِ
نَفَسِ زَدِنِ مِهّا پُرس است، مِیّانِ جِن لُوكِ و تپِ لُوكِ كه طَبَقَه پَنْجَمِ
 و ششمِ بِهَشْتِ است و از نُورِ ذاتِ پَر است نصفِ جَنُوبِیِ آنِ چشمِ راستِ
 و نصفِ شَمالِیِ آنِ چشمِ چپِ مِهّا پُرس است - و اَصِلِ نُورِ كه آنِ را اَفْتابِ
اَزايِ گویند قُوتِ جِیْذائِي مِهّا پُرس است - كَمالِ اَفَرِیْذَشِ نِگاهِ لَطِیفِ مِهّا پُرس
 است، رُوزِ و شَبِ عالمِ چشمِ بِرَهَمِ زَدِنِ مِهّا پُرس است - ماتَرِ نامِ فرشته كه
مُوكَلِ دُوستِي و مَحَبَّتِ است و تُوسَتا نامِ فرشته كه مُوكَلِ قَهَرِ و غُصَبِ

است هر دو ابروی مها پُرس است، پت لوک که بالای جن لوک است
 پیشانی مها پُرس است - و لوک که بالای همه لوکهاست کاسه سر مها پُرس
 است - آیات توحید و کتاب الله ام الدماغ مها پُرس است ابرهای سیاه که
 باران مها پُری دارد موی سر مها پُرس است، و نباتات همه کوهها موی بدن
مها پُرس است، لچمی که دولت و خوبی عالم است حسن مها پُرس
 است، آفتاب درخشان صفای بدن مها پُرس است، بهوت اکس مسامات
 بدن مها پُرس است، چد اکس روح بدن مها پُرس است، صورت هورود
 انسان خانۀ مها پُرس است، انسان کامل خلوت خانه و محلّ خاص مها پُرس
 است، چنانچه بفرمود دَاوُد علیه السلام که ای داوُد برای من خانۀ بساز
 گفت خداوندا تو منزّهی از خانه، فرمود خانۀ من توئی دل را از غیبه
 خالی کن - و هرچه درین برهماند بر سیلِ تفصیل است در انسان که
 نسخهٔ عالم کبیر است بطریق اجمال همه موجود است، کسیکه چنین داند
 و بیزد اوست جیون مُکّت و در حق اوست آیه کریمه فَرِحِينَ بِمَا أُتُوا
 اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ (۱) یعنی خوشحال اند آن جماعت بآنچه داده است ایشان
 را خدای تعالی از فضل خود *

دوم — سرب مُکّت یعنی رستگاری همه و آن استهلاک در ذاتست و آن
 شامل همه موجودات است و بعد از قیامت کبری و فزای آسمان و زمین
 و بهشت و دوزخ و نبودن برهماند و نبودن روز و شب از صحویت در ذات
 رستگار و خلاص باشند و آیه کریمه وَضَوَّانٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ ذَلِكَ هُوَ الْعَوْزُ

الْعَظِيمَ (۱) وَاَلَا اِنَّ اَوَّلِيَّاءَ اللّٰهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ (۲) یعنی بدرستیکه عارفان خدا را نیست ترسی و نیستند آنها اندوهگین اشاره بهمین مُکَت است *

سیوم — سربدا مُکَت یعنی استگاری پس - سربدا مُکَت آن باشد که در هر مرتبه که سیرکند خواه در روز خواه در شب خواه در عالم باطن خواه در عالم ظاهر خواه برهماند نماید خواه ننماید و خواه در ماضی خواه حال و خواه در مستقبل که بهوت بهوش برتَمان گویند عارف و رستگار و خلاص باشد - و هرجا که در آیات قرآنی در باب بودن در جَنَّتِ خَلْدَيْنِ فِيْهَا اَبَدًا واقع شده یعنی همیشه خواهند بود در آن بهشت مراد از جَنَّتِ معرفت است و مراد از لفظ ابد ابدیت این مُکَت است، چه در هر نشاء که باشد استعداد معرفت و عنایات ازلی درکار است، چنانچه این دو آیه کریمه در باب اینچنین جماعت وارد است ^{وَرِءَعُونَ رِءَعًا} وَيَبْشُرُهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِّنْهُ وَوِضْوَانٍ ^{وَبِشْرٍ} وَجَنَّتِ لَهُمْ فِيْهَا نَعِيمٌ مُّقِيمٌ ^{مُقِيمٌ} خَلْدَيْنِ فِيْهَا اَبَدًا اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ اَجْرَ عَظِيمٍ (۳) - یعنی مژده میدهد ایشان را پروردگار ایشان برحمتی از خود و مژده میدهد بفردوسِ اعلی و بهشتها که مرایشان راست در آن بهشتها نعمتهای دائمی و رستگاری بی انقطاع از نزدیک حق تعالی بدرستیکه مزدیست بزرگ - و نیز آیه کریمه دیگر ^{وَبِشْرٍ} وَيَبْشُرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِيْنَ يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ اَنْ لَهُمْ اَجْرًا حَسَنًا مَّا كُنْتُمْ فِيْهِ اَبَدًا (۴) - یعنی مژده بدهید (پیغمبر صَلَّی اللّٰهُ عَلَیْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) مومنانرا که عمل میکنند نیک که حصول معرفت حق سُبْحَانَهُ تعالی باشد و بدرستیکه مر عارفانرا ست مزدی نیکو که فردوسِ اعلی باشد و درنگ کنندگان باشند و همیشه مانندگان اندران فردوسِ اعلی *

* قرآن مجید، ۱۰: ۶۲ *

* (۱) قرآن مجید، ۹: ۷۲ *

* (۴) قرآن مجید، ۱۸: ۳۰، ۳۱ *

* (۳) قرآن مجید، ۹: ۲۱ *

۲۱ — بیان روز و شب

الوهِیَّتِ ظُهور و بطون - بطورِ موَحِّدانِ هُذدِ عمرِ برهما که جبرئیل باشد و فَنایِ برمهاند و تمامِی روزِ ظُهور که روزِ الوهِیَّتِ باشد هُذدِ آنچِ سالِ دنیا ست که هَرانجیِ هزار سالِ دنیا باشد بموجبِ این دو آیة کریمه و اِنَّ یَوْمًا عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ کَأَلْفِ سَنَةٍ مِّمَّا تَعُدُّونَ^(۱) - یعنی بدرستیکه روزیست نزد پروردگار تو مانند هزار سال که می شمارند اهل دنیا و آیة کریمه، تَعْرُجُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ اِلَیْهِ فِی یَوْمٍ کَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِیْنَ اَلْفَ سَنَةٍ^(۲) یعنی راجع میشوند بسوی پروردگارِ خود فرشتگان و روح که عبارت از جبرئیل و برهَماست در روزیکه مقدار آن روز پنجاه هزار سال و هر روز ازین پنجاه هزار از هزار سال متعارف ست که در آیة اوّل بآن تصریح شده - پس مَدَّتِ عَمْرَ جبرئیل و مَدَّتِ عَمْرِ روز و عمرِ تمامِی عالم که برمهاند باشد حساب میکنم هیجده آنچِ سالِ دنیا باشد و هَرانجیِ هزار سال باشد بی کم و زیاد، مطابقِ حسابِ موَحِّدانِ هُذد - و بدانکه خصوصیتِ اعدادِ هُذدِ نزد ایشان منحصراً بر هشت ده است و ازین بالاتر مرتبۀ شمار قرار نداده اند و قیامت‌هایِ صغری که درین میان گذشته اُذد و خواهند گذشت آن قیامت‌ها را کهنده پُری میگویند مثل طوفانِ آب یا طوفانِ آتش یا طوفانِ باد، و چون این مَدَّتِ تمام گردد این روز شام شود و قیامتِ کبری خواهد شد که آن را مَها پُری گویند بحکم این دو آیاتِ کریمه یَوْمَ تَبْدِلُ الْأَرْضَ غَیْرَ الْأَرْضِ^(۳) یعنی روزیکه بَدَل کرده شود زمین را

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۲۲ : ۴۷ * (۲) قرآن مجید، ۷۰ : ۴ * (۳) قرآن مجید، ۱۴ : ۴۸ *

بغیر زمین و یَوْمَ نَطْوِي السَّمَاءَ كَطَيِّ السِّجِلِّ لِلْكُتُبِ (۱) یعنی روزیکه پیچیم آسمانرا مانند کاغذ برای کتابت - و بعد از قیامت کبری در شب بطون که در برابر روز ظهور است و استهلاك جميع تعینات در حضرت ذات خواهد شد نیز هژده سال آنچ دنیا ست - اوستهاتم که عبارت از سکوپیت و جبروت است، مدت این سکوپیت حضرت ذات است که اودا فراغ است از ایجاد خلق و اعدام عالم و آیه کریمه سَنَفْرُغُ لَكُمْ آيَةً التَّقْلِي (۲) یعنی زود است که فارغ میشویم از شما ای جن و انس اشاره باین سکوپیت است، و حضرت ذات در ایام ظهور عالم در مقام ناسوت است و در قیامتهای صغری در مقام ملکوت و بعد از قیامت کبری در مقام جبروت *

ای عزیز آنچه درین باب نوشته شده بعد از دقت تمام و تحقیق بسیار مطابق کشف خود است و این کشف باین دو آیه کریمه مطابق افتاد و با آنکه تو در هیچ کتابی ندیده و از هیچکس نشنیده - اگر برگوش بعضی از ناقصان گران آید مارا ازین معنی باکی نیست فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ (۳) *

۲۲ — بیان بی نهایتی ادوار

نزد محققان اهل هند حق تعالی را نه همین یک شب است و یک روز بلکه این شب که تمام شود باز روز میشود و روز که آخر شود شب می آید إِلَى غَيْرِ الْغَايَةِ - و این را اناد پرواه میگویند - خواجه حافظ علیه الرحمة اشاره بهمین بی نهایتی ادوار نموده گفته است *

(۱) قرآن مجید، ۲۱: ۱۰۴ * (۲) قرآن مجید، ۵۵: ۳۱ * (۳) قرآن مجید، ۳: ۹۶ *

ماجرای من و معشوق مرا پایان نیست

هرچه آغاز ندارد نیزود انجام

و هرچه از خصوصیاتِ ظهورِ ذات و مخفیات در روز و شب پیشین شده بی کم و بیش در روز و شب دیگر بعینه عود کند بموجب آیه کریمه کَمَا بَدَأْنَا أَوَّلَ خَلْقٍ نُّعِيدُهُ (۱) - یعنی چنانکه ظاهر گردانیدیم در اولِ خلقت موجوداتی را که معدوم گشته بود پس بعد از تمام شدن (این) دوره باز عالم ابوالبشر آدم عَلَیْهِ السَّلَام بعینه پیدا شود و لایزال چنین باشد و آیه کریمه کَمَا بَدَأْنَا تَعْدُوْنَ (۲) نیز دلالت برین معنی میکند یعنی چنانکه اول شمارا پیدا کردم باز همان طور پیدا کنیم - اگر کسی شبهه کند که خاتمیت پیغمبر ما صَلَّی اللّٰهُ عَلَیْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ ازین ثابت نمیشود میگوییم که در روز دیگر نیز پیغمبر صَلَّی اللّٰهُ عَلَیْهِ وَ آلِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ بعینه موجود خواهد گردید و خاتم پیغمبران آن روز خواهد گردید و این حدیثِ شبِ معراج نیز دلالت بر همین معنی میکند - میگویند که پیغمبر صَلَّی اللّٰهُ عَلَیْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ قطارِ شترانرا دید که لایق قطع میروند و بر هر یکی دو صندوق بار است و در هر صندوق عالمی است مثل همین عالم و در هر عالم مثل خود محمّدی - از جبرئیل پرسید که این چیست - گفت یا رسول الله از وقتی که آفریده شده ام می بینم که این قطارِ شتران با صندوق میروند و من هم نمیدانم که این چیست - و این اشاره به بی نهایتی ادوار است *

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَ اَلَمَنَّهُ که توفیق اتمام رساله مجمع البکرین یافته شد در سنه یکهزار و شصت و پنج هجری نبوی که چهل و دوم از سنین عمرِ این فقیر بی اندوه محمّد داراشکوه بود - و السّلام *

(۲) قرآن مجید ۷: ۲۹ *

(۱) قرآن مجید ۲۱: ۱۰۴ *

VARIANTS.

LIST OF MSS. REFERRED TO :—

1. A. MS. in the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Curzon Collection, III No. 156).
2. H. MS. in the Āṣifiya Library, Hyderabad, Deccan.
3. K. MS. in the Khudā Bakhsh Khān (Oriental Public) Library, Patna.
4. R. MS. in the Rāmpūr State Library, Rāmpūr, U.P.
5. V. MS. in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

(Page numbers refer to the pages of the printed text.)

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1. K omits بنامی for بنام ; 2. A, K add در before نقطه ; R omits بهم ; 3. K adds بینای before زیبای , R has بی before نظیر ; 7. R has در همه اوست ظاهر و همه ازوست , K omits ازوست همه اوست ; A has بر همه اوست ; in V the first line of the quatrain is given before در همه اوست ظاهر and the main text runs thus در همه اوست ; 8. A, H omit باشد after نه.
2. 3. A has خلق for فرق ; 6. R, K omit آل کرام ; A omits اویاد and adds سلیمو التسلیما كثيرا كثيرا after عظام ; V omits انما and adds چنین after بعد ; 7. K, R add بن شاهجهان بادشاه after دارا شکوه ; 8. K, R omit دقائق ; 9. H omits در کسب کند for درک کند ; all copies have و محققان ; 10. A, H, V, R have قومی after قوم ; K, R have قدم نماید after قوم ; A has اقدام after قوم ; 11. all the texts have خدایابی after سنجیدگی ; V has صحبت ; 12. A, H, V, R have و صحبت ها داشته و گفتگوی نموده ; A has داشت و گفتگو نمود ; 13. A, H, V, R have مجمع for مجمع ; 14. A, H, V, R have اکابرین قدس سره ; 15. R has سره ; 16. R has سره ; 17. A, H, K, V omit انصاف before هو ; 18. A, H, K, V omit

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for the same; R adds *و باز بخاک سپردیم شما را*; V omits *خاک*; از آن; A has *باز* before *بیرون*; 10. A adds *خمس* after *حواس*; 11. H, V have *عنصر* for *عنصر*; H adds *پنجگانه* after *عنصر*; K omits *عنصر*; پنج; V has *پنج اند* after *حواس*; V omits *بربان*; 12. R has *هندی* for *هند*; A, H, V omit *بربان*; 13. A has *را* and K has *آنها را* for *آن را*; 14. V has *ازین* for *ازین*; H and R have *ازین* before *عنصر*; A has *متعلق* before *جنس*; 15. K omits *بآن* and *منسوب*; A has *باشد* after *بآن*; 16. R has *پس* for *و* after *خاک*; all texts, except K, have *کند*; V has *احسان* for *احساس*; all texts have *مناسب* for *منسوب*, except K, which has *مناسبت دارد*; 17. H reads *مناسبت دارد* for *مناسب است*; A has *چنانچه* before *ذایقه ظاهر است*; 18. R has *ادراک* for *درک*, V has *رنگ* for *رنگها*; A omits *است* after *بعیض*; K omits *هر دو* and R has *دو* for *هر دو*; H has *سامعه* for *لامسه*.

- ۶ 1. R omits *باد است* ... *ولامسه را نسبت*; A has *منسوب* for *مناسبت دارد*; 2. H has *بسبب* for *سبب*; 4. V omits *هند که صوفیه*; 5. A, H, K, V have *شغل آواز* for *شغل*; 6. all MSS. have strange variations in enumerating the five internal senses; 8. H, K, V have *چترانند* for *چترانفش*; 9. A has *سرت* for *پرکرت*; K, H have *پرکرت*; V has *سُرت*; R has *پرت*; 11. all texts have *جانب* or *بجانب* for *طرف*; all texts, except V, have *من* for *آن*; 12. V has *هریمت* for *عزیمت*; H, V, R have *فتح* for *فسخ*; 13. R has *هر طرف و هر سو*; 15. V has *کلی* for *کلی*; 17. all texts, except R, have *احاطه* for *کلی*.

- ۷ 1-2. A omits translation of the *Kur'ānic* verse; 3. A, H have *پس* after, all texts have *اولست*; 4. H has *نباشد* for *باشد*; 6. all texts have *والله*; 7. R has *هر دو* for *ظهور*; 9. H has *اولی* and R has *ازلی* for *ادنی*; 10. A, H have *معسوس* for *هذیت*, V has *معسوسه* and K has

مرتبه منی و توئی 11. R has حیات محسوسه for حسیات محسوس
omits after تو ازین سخن V adds ; که من و تو..... می افتد A has
13. A has جز این نیست 12. H, K repeat دور می افتد for دور هستم
16. R ; منعین for تعین and H has معین 14. H has بشری for آدمی
; یعنی قلب omit all texts, except R, ; و از مقاربت سنکلب با مهاتت
K omits 17. R reads من و از من گویند ; که آن را برگرت نیز گویند
اجسام for احشاء H has 18. A, H, R have گیان for کرم ; پنچ گیان اندری

- این before که ظهور اول جبرئیل امین باشد است 1. R only
(omit. in trans.) ; 2. all texts, except V, have گردانیده for است ; 3. all
texts have قیودات for قیود و همی را V omits 4. ; چنانکه for چنانچه
5. R omits است خود را ; 6. H omits گلهای ; 7. all texts, except
R, omit پیش از پنهان بود K omits پس بدان و هوش دار
8. all texts, except R, omit مقدس 11. all texts, except R, omit که چه
and 12. all texts, except R, omit بی اختیار before ; و چه H, K, A
omit 14. all texts, except R, omit همیشه for همی باشد V reads هر آن
omit 15. H, V, A have او for سو H, V, A have درون رفتن و برون آمدن دم را
اون و حن and R has H, هین V, هنگ A has درون for بیرون R, have
این دو لفظ را که او باشد هو میگویند و آن لفظ ون را الله : R adds ; من
و این دو لفظ و او بی خبر است 17-18. H, K, V, A omit

- 9 2. All texts, except R, have نرد صوفیه دو صفت است ;
5. all texts have صوفیه after صفت K, R omit ; چون before صوفیه
all texts, except H, have دیده before مندرج 6. all texts, except H,
have و آب و باد باسرافیل 10. H, R, A omit فقرای هند for موکلان
12. K, R omit در زیان 13. A reads روشنی و بینائی از آن
H reads as روشنی و نور و بینائی است از آن ظاهر شد R reads
ظاهر شد ; در بینی فانی شود 14. V omits ازوست for دوست A but has
15. A adds دو نفخه در صور اسرافیل یعنی آواز مهادیو بمعنی نفس زدن و نفخه
16. R omits صفت هم حق باشد 18. all texts omit
مخلوق.

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1. All texts, except R, omit آن را و ازین 2. V has ست گن for رجوگن and omits دارد تعلق 3. V has رجگن for ست گن 6. A has جیواکتا for آکتا 7. H, K, R have محدود for مجرّد, while A reads معدود 8. K adds که بجهت مقید بودن before در مرتبه 9. A, V, H omit که با ذات مجمع 10. A, V, H omit متعین اول بتعین 11. H reads و ذاتیکه 12. R has جامع الصفات 13. A, V, H omit نفس و روح 14. V reads نفس و روح 15. A, R read آب موج و آب 16. A has جیواکتا for آکتا 17. A omits ماند و مجموعه 18. R has یقین for چن 19. A reads آب صرف بحث (?) بمنزل حضرت واجب الوجود باشد
2. A adds after یعنی کپال 5. R has ناچار گزیر گزیر 6. A adds after است 7. all texts omit عالم before ملکوت 8. all texts have موافق 9. all texts have V adds after و غیره 10. R adds عالم ارواح 11. H omits مناسب 12. R reads در آن نقوش آن عالم ارواح 13. R reads در آن عالم ارواح 14. R reads در آن عالم تغییر 15. A has پویشیده بینی خواه و کرده بینی 16. V omits آستاند 17. K, R have فرموده 18. K, R have بغدادی 19. K omits سره
1. R has بالتصوّر 2. H has بنشین 3. H has بی for پی 4. A has پرمید 5. V has چه میشود 6. R has چه باشد 7. V has چه بود 8. R, V omit فرمود که 9. H, K have فرموده 10. A omits که 11. A has دیدار 12. R has دیدار 13. A, H, K, V have که 14. A adds را after بیننده 15. K reads دیدار غفلت است 16. H omits که 17. R has ساعت 18. H, K, A have بخاطر نگذار 19. V has بگذار 20. In R, from نقوش عالم ناسوت up to p. 13, line 12, is omitted 21. A omits اشاره است 22. A, V add تا after 23. A, H, V add تا after 24. A, H have بدانش 25. V has بدانش 26. H, K have آشکارا 27. A, H read بیرون شوی ببرهان 28. V reads بیرون شوی ببرهان 29. K reads ببرهان 30. H, K have

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12. A adds اشارت باین معنی ; یاها دراز کن خوش می خسپ A, V read
 و تریا است before است .
- 13 1. A has لاهوت for هویت ; 4. A, V, K add ناد and H adds ناد
 آواز باد را فقرای A reads بوقت for بهجت ; 5. all texts have
 6. A, H, K, هندیان نفس الرحمان که بهجت ایجاد لفظ کن ظاهر شد
 V add ناد after آواز ; 8. A, H read اوست نغمه صدای
 9. K reads اکابر آگاه after آواز ; 13. A, H, R omit که بشنید این صدای را هم آواز .
- 14 1. K omits بی ; H, K omit الفاظ ; 3-4. A, V read اول ظاهر شده , H
 6. اوون باشد ظاهر شد and K has او باشد R has الف واو میم باشد
 R reads اسم راست صورتی خاص ; H reads پس ازین ظاهر شد
 and اسم راست صورتی خواست H reads مر این اسم اعظم را صورتیست خاص
 R reads ما . 7. R, V omit مر این اسم را صورتی است خاص .
- 15 2. K has الصفات اولیائی در حق ایشان خود بصورت for ; 4. V adds
 5. K adds اولیای R has صفات after وزنگ که ; 5. K adds
 دیگر نمی یابد R has 6. R has حق سبحانه تعالی ; all texts, except R, omit
 7. H, V have شخصی ; 8. R has شود for رود ; 8. R has
 H has نه بچشم بیند and V omit بنشیند H, V omit
 9. all texts, except R, omit و حال آنکه ; 10. all texts, except H, omit
 and H omits این همه کارها K, V have این همه کارها A, R have
 11. R adds همین در یکدیگر R has چشم چراغ before ; 11. R adds
 except R, omit جلّ شأنه .
- 16 1. A has جای فراست و فکر است for اصل همه فرع است R has
 2. R has التفکر ساعة , تفکر في ساعة خیر من عمل عبادة الثقّلین H reads
 V reads و تفکروا ساعة خیر من عمل الثقّلین K reads خیر من عمل الثقّلین
 ; تفکر ساعة خیرا من عمل الثقّلین and A reads تفکر ساعة خیر من عمل الثقّلین
 3. R reads مفهوم میگردد ; 5. R omits یعنی درین فکر بودن بهتر است
 6. all texts, except R, omit این نور ; all texts, except R, have
 7. خواجه عالم درو نماید خواجه نماید ; all texts have خود بخود after همیشه
 R adds میکنند for کرده اند R has نور for منور ; K has نور before لفظ

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H reads بنور تعبیر for تفسیر; K has تفسیر; 8. A, H have بنور تعبیر; 12. V omits شیشه; 13. all texts add after بآن چراغ; 15. R has حال آنکه and H has تا آنکه for با آنکه; all texts, except R, have بآن روغن; 16. H, K have نورست پر نور, while V omits پرنور; 17. H, K, V have هر کرا که for شخصی را که; 18. all texts omit این باشد که; A has طایفه.

- 17 1. A, K, V add روح است و آن شیشه که روح است; H has روح است و افروخته شده; 2-3. A, H, K omit روح است; R omits افروخته شده است از شجره مبارک ذات که منزه; A reads نور وجود; all texts, except R, omit نور وجود after صلوة الله علیه و سلم; 3. R adds حق سبحانه تعالی; 4. all texts omit مراد است; A, R read زیت; 5. R has از زیت for ازین روح; 6. all texts, except R, omit زیت مبارک after ازین و نه ابدی است; 7. A, K add موحدان after و تابان; 8. A, K have زیتون; R omits زیتون; H adds هند; 9. A, K have و سماع کتاب نیست; A reads و سماع کتاب نیست; K has و سماعی و اکتساب نیست; R has و سماع کتاب نیست; 10. V has نورائیت for نورائیت; 11. H, K, R have و باین for و با وجود اینهمه; A adds و باین; 12. V has و باین for و با وجود; 13. A omits ظاهر است; 14. all texts, except H, omit و تابان; 15. A, H have افروده for افروخته; K has از کسب ذات, while V has از کسب نور ذات.

- 18 3. A adds بعد چشم سر after و بعد چشم باطن باید دید; 5. H, K, V add و بینایان; A omits و بینایان; V has و بینایان; K adds و بعد چشم; 6. all texts, except K, omit چه اهل توریت و چه اهل انجیل و چه; A has و چه اهل بید; 7. A has و نا بینایان for ناقصان; V omits و نا بینایان; 8. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 9. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 10. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 11. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 12. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 13. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 14. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 15. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 16. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 17. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان; 18. all texts هر که انکار رویت کرده; A reads و نا بینایان.

have در for 9. A, R, K omit هم ; R has رباني for الجماعة و سنت ;
 10. A, H, K, V omit گفته ; A, H, V, K have صرف for بعت ; R
 reads یعنی اگر میگفتی که بعت را بتوان دید که دیدن ذات بعت محال است
 K omits را ; A omits دید ; 11. all texts, except R, add صرف و لطیف بی تعیین تا متعین A reads ; و صرف R,
 12. R reads ذات بعت و صرف و لطیف است متعین نگرده V reads ; نگرده
 R ; زیرا که 14. all texts, except R, omit از شدت لطافت جلوه گر نمیشود
 R adds کمال قدرت before از کمال ; V has مجال for هرگاه ; R has
 پس هرکه A, H have ; R adds after خود نمودن نیز 15. R adds
 after پس آن شخص A, H, K add ; تواند در آنجا دید
 18. R adds و بی بهره after محروم ; A omits من
 19. R adds درین مسئله خطای R omits شیعه before و بعضی از نا رسیدگان
 20. R omits ممکن and has درست for بهر حال صورتی
 داشت .

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1. all texts, except R, omit ایشان جميع ; R has عظیم کرده اند
 , کاملان و انبیا و اولیا 2. all texts, except R, have این نهایت خطاست
 R omits خدا را ; A has دیدند ; all texts, except R, omit با احترام
 3. R has از همه و از همه جهات شنودند 4. all texts, except
 R, omit چنانکه for چنانچه ; 5. A, H, K
 add خدا after شر و خیر ; R omits متبرک
 7. all texts, except R, omit از نا رسیدگان ; R omits و لفظ
 8. H, K, V read این حدیث که حضرت رسول الله (صاعم) در خواب حضرت عایشه
 بود — (جواب is evidently a mistake for خواب) — صدیقه و قتیقه پرسیده بود
 A adds پرسید before وقتی 9. R has made strange additions and
 alterations : این معنی ندانست لهذا گفت : چون عایشه خورد سال بود نفهمید و این
 10. A, H, V have نورانیت for نورانیت A, V have نورست چگونه می بینم
 این را دلیل نادیدن پیغمبر می آرند غلط 11. R reads
 12. all texts, except R, omit لکن این ; اما آنکه
 13. V adds و اگر حس نظر بذات بعت ; تمام
 16. R adds جمال before پیروردگار ; بیرنگ است after و هریک است

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17. all texts, except R, have بر رویت پروردگار جَلَّ شَأْنُهُ for برای رویت ; unfortunately, a sentence has been omitted in the printed text which runs as follows : چه این دیدن متعلق بلفظ رب شده است که اورا در ; پس این دیدن and R's reading is as follows : تعیین ربوبیت می توان دید ; بیونگی after بذات بحث 18. R adds ; لا تعیین است در همه تعیین و تعیینات ; بیونگی after و لا تعیین است R adds بصرها اورا 19. all texts add ; و او بیونگیست A, R omit و او دربابد صاحب دیده ها را A has ; پس این آیت هم مانع ادراک بحث میشود نه مانع رویت R adds .
- ۲۰ 5. K omits در میان ; 6. R adds چشم و جسم مبارک after ; 7. K adds رویت after و کمال شهود و کمال عرفان and R adds نهایت ; A, H, K have رویت after این ; R reads در آخرت نیست و در آخرت مانع نیست ; 10. A reads خدای تعالی را اسمای درکار نیست .
- ۲۱ 3. H omits اسم ; H has الحی and A, R have الحق for حق 4. A adds مرشد را سوتنت K has , و مرید را سوتنتر گویند and H, R have ; 5. R omits بزیان ایشان ; 6. R adds یعنی حضرت محمد مصطفی صلی الله علیه و آله و سلم و حضرت علی کرم الله and آن باشد before نرد ایشان R adds ; مظهراتم وجهه را مها اوتار نامند ; 7. all texts, except R, omit بعد از وجود او بنظر آید before قدرت ; 8. A, K have نتوان شد , H has نتوان شد and V has ; 9-10. all texts, except R, omit نازل شود نشود for نبوده باشد ; 11. R omits چون و صعب ترین وحی ها بر من H has , صعب ترین وحی بر من آن است A, V have ; 12. A has خویان جنان , K has خوران جنان and R has حسینان ; 13. R adds و بتیان گویند after انچهرا گویند ; 14. R has دیوان شیاطین اند A reads ; 15. A has دیوان دشتان for بدان .
- ۲۲ 4. H adds و مشابهت دارد که نور منوره هم است . و المشابهة after هم توان گفت ; 5. A omits هدایت کنند and V has وعظ و تلقین کنند 6. R has ; 7. R omits نبرد all texts, except V, have

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نبرند ; 8. R has نرسیدند ; 9. all texts, except R, omit خود ; 10. V has بر and A, H, K have در for از ; R reads سخن حق شنید ; all texts, except R, omit حق ; H, K, V have امت اکثری and R has امتی اکثر ; 11. A, H, K add خدا after عصیان ; K has متعبدان and H has بیقیدان for مقلدان ; 12. A has زمان زمانی for ما ; A omits آنانکه , while H has آنهایکه ; R adds تقلید محض after برین ; 13. all texts, except H, have اند رفتہ and H, K add صورتهای and A adds صورتهای پیروی ; R reads پیروی اند خود را هلاک نمودند ; 14. R adds پیروی ; 15. R reads پیروی ; 16. R has فلک و جور ; 17. R reads پیروی ; 18. R reads پیروی ; 19. R reads پیروی ; 20. A, V have نبوت کامل and H, K have نبوت کامل ; A adds تنزیه , while H, K have نبوت کامل ; 21. all texts, except K, omit یکی ; 22. all texts, except K, have یکی .

۲۳ 2. R has تنزیه for تشبیه ; R omits بود و شنوای ; 3. A reads این مرتبه جامع است و خاتمت , H reads این مرتبه بلند جامعیت و قایمیت ; K reads این مرتبه جامعیت و خاتمت ; all texts, except R, omit ترین ; 4. all texts, except R, omit بذات ; all texts, except R, omit پس رسول ما ; A, H, K have مشرق و مغرب ; 5. R omits تنزیه ; 6. H omits شامل ; 7. all texts, except R, have چنین ; R adds کامله after ولایت ; 8. R has حق for یعنی در امت محمدی هم and V adds در امت محمدی ; 9. H, K add تنزیه اند ; R, which has apparently been transcribed by a *Shī'a* adds : بهترین افراد نوع انسانی که بخطاب لحکم لجمی (و) فرمان انا هدینة العلم و علی بابها شاه ولایت حضرت علی کرم الله وجهه تا امام مهدی صلوة الله علیه و سلامه , و از آنجمله سرگروه اولیا که بخطاب انی لاجد نفس الرحمن من قبله الیمن ذات مبارک حضرت اویس قرنی رحمة الله علیه و در زمان دیگر-.

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10. A omits چنانچه در زمان ; 12. V has ادریس و سنبل و اویس , K has ادریس و مثل یونس and H reads ادریس و مثل ابواللیث ; 13-18. the proper names have, in all the texts, been hopelessly mutilated ; in R several names have been omitted ; H omits ایشان ; in V is omitted. و در زمان دیگر..... ابوالقاسم گرگانی

۲۴ 1-2. in R several names have been omitted ; in R حضرت و عطار is added after شمس تبریز ; 4. R, while omitting the names of سید قاسم انوار , جامی and خواجه احرار , خواجه نقشبند سید حسن , میر محمد افضل حق نما , خواجه حافظ شیراز , حافظ قیام الدین ; 6. all texts, except H, omit و باو لال بیراگی ; 8. A reads بر صورت کثرت H reads اول بر همانند تقید و ظهور حضرت واجب الوجود است ; 11. A, H, K, R have گویند for گفته اند ; 14. A omits این را A reads قرار داده اند و اعتبار نموده ; A has جہتی اعتبار نموده ; ۵۰ جہات میگویند

۲۵ 1. A, R add سیارة after ستاره ; A reads نام نامند ; 3. A, K have ستاره های ثابت H has ستاره ها ثابت ; H has ثوابت ستاره ها after هم میدهد و همین آسمان را حکما فلک ; H has ثوابت ستاره ها و موحدان هند آن را ; 5-6. A, H read H omits حکما آسمان را حکما ; R reads بهجت آنست که H, K have ; 9. A has سپت پاتال , K has سپت دیپ and R has سپت پوت for سپت تال ; 10. R has یک یک ; 15. A reads میگویند ; 16. R omits ... هم H, K add اهل هند before این ; 17. all texts, except K, omit زمین ; H, K omit نه ; R omits بمراتب مثل ; 18. A adds دیپ و پلکه دیپ میکنند after و کشور دیپ , ساکتمل دیپ و ساگر دیپ , دیوکر دیپ

۲۶ 1. A reads نامند مي چنیق ها ; 3. all texts have گردانیم ; 4. H omits هفت دریا را که سپت سمندر H, K read هفت کوه ازان هفت کوه میگویند محیط هر یکی ازان کوه میداند

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نامهای آن R has ; نامهای این هفت سمندر 5. A reads ; گویند محیط
 for آب شیرین 9. A has ; دریا after که سپت سمندر گویند H adds ; دریاها
 هفتم سوادجل for هفتم نیک سمندر که آن را ترک گویند A reads ; شیر
 بودن دریاها بعدد هفتم نزد اهل A reads ; تعداد دریای هفت R has ; زالل
 یعنی H, K , یعنی اگر بدرستی 11. A has ; اسلام ثابت باین آیه کویه است
 یعنی A, K read ; یعنی مقدرات است 13. R omits ; اگر بدرستی که
 17. K ; موحدان 15. A has ; مقدر است خدا در هر زمین و کوهی
 که مقرر است و سیاره اند 19. H reads ; محققان

- ۲۷ 5. A reads ; و آن بدن لطیفی که از عمل صورت گرفته باشد 6. A, H, K
 have بعد 7. A ; خواه از عمل نیک خواه از عمل بد A, H, K add
 omits ; و بی 8. R omits ; میبزنند 12. A, H, K
 add ; ناله after زار A adds and دراز H adds ; فریاد after سخت
 پروردگار after که اینها را از آنجا بر آرد 14. A adds
 , شده اند and شدند پس H, K add and باشند پس 15. A adds
 , respectively, after باغ ; A has ; جاودان بآن باشند A, H omit
 17. ; از آنجا for از دوزخ R has ; پروردگار تو خواهد 16. H reads
 تعبیر این آیت فرموده 19. H has ; بر آوردن از دوزخ بر آورده R omits
 and R has ; این حدیث روایت کرده

- ۲۸ 4. H, R have دارد and A has for رساند 5. H, K read
 and A reads ثابت شده از
 8. A, H, K omit ; این رستگاری عظیم است H has , و این رستگاری بزرگ است
 12. R omits the translation ; بطور موحدان هند
 14. A, K, R omit ; یعنی و قتیکه A, H, K add ; مفهوم A has ; مفهوم
 15. A, H, K add ; و هر که در before 17. A, H, K add ; در before
 K has ; و هم A, H, K omit ; و هم A has ; و هم A has ; و هم
 19. H has ; و هم and R has ; و هم

- ۲۹ 1. A, H, K omit ; و الاکرام 4. R adds ; اعتباری after
 5. H omits ; ظهور می نماید while R has ; ظهور می نماید
 6. R adds ; و مکت نزد ایشان نیز 7. R reads ; اعلی باشد after و فردوس اکبر است

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تمامی بدن and H, K add بدن after چیز را هضم میکند ;
 after رگهای ; 12. A adds آدم after رگها and R adds آدمی after بناف ;
 13. in the texts the Sanskrit terms are so hopelessly mutilated that,
 in most cases, it was impossible for me to decipher them correct-
 ly. 15-16. R adds و ناد after آواز ; R omits است
 17. H, K, R only have و آب خوردن (omitted in translation). 18. A
 has عالم پائین for بالایی ; 19-20. R reads ستاره‌ها جواهر خانه
 . بخشش پیش راست ; R omits مها پوس است

۳۴ 3. R omits کنول ; 4-5. A has سیاه for بنفش and adds نقش ;
 R omits دارد دل هم ; A, H, K omit باشند
 7. R adds و این از باشند ; A, H, K omit است
 8-9. A, H, K omit است مها پوس ; A, H, K add گمان
 پشته گیان مها پوس است ، هوا پیران مها پوس است ، اعمال که ادهم
 کوه قاف که سمیر نامند ; A reads میسازد after باشد پشته مها پوس است -
 10. A omits مها پوس است ; 11. A, H, K have
 for کوه سمیر پرت ; 12. A has اندر راجه before
 از جمله هشت فرشته لوکیال اند ; 13-14. R omits
 مها پوس است ; 15-16. R adds انگشت after ناخنهای
 17-19. the texts here are hopelessly confused, and R has
 entirely re-written this portion ; 20. A, H, K have کف for کف .

۳۵ 2. A adds ناد and R adds باد after اناعت ; A, H, K omit
 باریک ; 3. R has رنج و کافش for رنج ; 4. R has رنج و کافش
 for رنج ; 5. A has رنج و کافش for رنج ; 6. H, K add
 دنیوی after الفت and R has دنیوی ; A omits ; 7. H, K
 have خورش for خواهش ; A omits همه ; 8. A omits
 آب ; A, H, K have حلق for دهن ; R adds و از چهار before
 9. H, K omit است سوستی قوت ناطقه
 عنصر آب ; 10. A, H, K omit عشق ; R adds
 فاحبیت ; 11. R adds شامه مها پوس است ; 12. R omits
 زدن مها پوس ... است ; 13. A has عنصر باد for
 عنصر خاک ; 14. A, H, K omit ذات ; 15. A, H, K omit
 16-17. R omits است بینائی مها پوس است ; A, H, K add
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روز برهم زدن 18. R omits ^بعالم بینی after آفرینش, while R adds ^بعالم بینی; 19. A omits ^بموتل; A has ^بآسن for ^بتوستا; R reads ^بتوستا نام ^بموتل که بر قهر و غضب است.

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2. R has ^بهراوک and A has ^بست لوك for ^بلوك; 3. A omits ^بكتاب; 4. A, H, K have ^بلوكها for ^بلوكها; H omits ^ببدن; 6. A, H read ^بآفتاب ^بحسن before ^بآفتاب, while K adds ^بحسن before ^بآفتاب درخشیدن و صفای بدن; 7. R adds ^بمها پوس after و بریان هند این مهاپوش را بهرات سروپ نیز گویند; انسان کامل ^بمها سده 8. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 9. A reads ^بمها پوس و ظل الله و مظهر آفتاب ذات خلوت خانه از خانه A reads ^بگفت ^بداود before ^بگفت; 10. H adds ^بداود before ^بگفت; 11. R has ^بدار for ^بدار and ^بتوپاکی و منزه از خانه and R has ^بتوپاکی و منزه از خانه; 12. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 13. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 14. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 15. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 16. K, R omit ^بهمه; R omits ^باست; 17. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 18. R omits ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 19. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 20. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 21. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 22. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 23. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 24. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 25. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 26. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 27. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 28. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 29. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 30. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 31. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 32. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 33. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 34. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 35. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 36. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 37. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 38. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 39. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 40. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 41. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 42. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 43. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 44. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 45. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 46. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 47. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 48. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 49. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 50. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 51. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 52. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 53. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 54. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 55. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 56. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 57. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 58. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 59. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 60. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 61. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 62. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 63. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 64. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 65. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 66. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 67. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 68. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 69. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 70. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 71. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 72. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 73. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 74. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 75. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 76. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 77. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 78. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 79. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 80. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 81. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 82. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 83. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 84. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 85. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 86. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 87. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 88. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 89. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 90. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 91. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 92. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 93. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 94. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 95. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 96. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 97. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 98. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 99. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست; 100. R reads ^بموتل است; R omits ^باست.

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1-2 R omits the Persian translation; 4. A, H add ^بخدا after ^بروز; 5. R has ^بچشم for ^بشب; 6. R has ^بچشم for ^بشب; 7. R omits ^بچشم; 8. A, H, K add ^بموتل after ^بموتل; 9. A, H, K read ^بموتل است; 10. A, K, R have ^بعزایت ازلی درو هست; A, H, K omit ^بچنانچه; 11. A, H, K have ^بکریمه; 12-15. the Persian translation is defective in all the texts, and the variants are too many; 16-20. A has ^بموتل for ^بموتل; K reads ^بباشند گان; 21. R reads ^بموتل; 22. R reads ^بموتل; 23. R reads ^بموتل; 24. R reads ^بموتل; 25. R reads ^بموتل; 26. R reads ^بموتل; 27. R reads ^بموتل; 28. R reads ^بموتل; 29. R reads ^بموتل; 30. R reads ^بموتل; 31. R reads ^بموتل; 32. R reads ^بموتل; 33. R reads ^بموتل; 34. R reads ^بموتل; 35. R reads ^بموتل; 36. R reads ^بموتل; 37. R reads ^بموتل; 38. R reads ^بموتل; 39. R reads ^بموتل; 40. R reads ^بموتل; 41. R reads ^بموتل; 42. R reads ^بموتل; 43. R reads ^بموتل; 44. R reads ^بموتل; 45. R reads ^بموتل; 46. R reads ^بموتل; 47. R reads ^بموتل; 48. R reads ^بموتل; 49. R reads ^بموتل; 50. R reads ^بموتل; 51. R reads ^بموتل; 52. R reads ^بموتل; 53. R reads ^بموتل; 54. R reads ^بموتل; 55. R reads ^بموتل; 56. R reads ^بموتل; 57. R reads ^بموتل; 58. R reads ^بموتل; 59. R reads ^بموتل; 60. R reads ^بموتل; 61. R reads ^بموتل; 62. R reads ^بموتل; 63. R reads ^بموتل; 64. R reads ^بموتل; 65. R reads ^بموتل; 66. R reads ^بموتل; 67. R reads ^بموتل; 68. R reads ^بموتل; 69. R reads ^بموتل; 70. R reads ^بموتل; 71. R reads ^بموتل; 72. R reads ^بموتل; 73. R reads ^بموتل; 74. R reads ^بموتل; 75. R reads ^بموتل; 76. R reads ^بموتل; 77. R reads ^بموتل; 78. R reads ^بموتل; 79. R reads ^بموتل; 80. R reads ^بموتل; 81. R reads ^بموتل; 82. R reads ^بموتل; 83. R reads ^بموتل; 84. R reads ^بموتل; 85. R reads ^بموتل; 86. R reads ^بموتل; 87. R reads ^بموتل; 88. R reads ^بموتل; 89. R reads ^بموتل; 90. R reads ^بموتل; 91. R reads ^بموتل; 92. R reads ^بموتل; 93. R reads ^بموتل; 94. R reads ^بموتل; 95. R reads ^بموتل; 96. R reads ^بموتل; 97. R reads ^بموتل; 98. R reads ^بموتل; 99. R reads ^بموتل; 100. R reads ^بموتل.

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2. A reads ^بظهور و ظهور; R omits ^بالوہیت; 4. A, H,

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پنججاه روز before 9. A omits سال دنیا and هزار for صد کرور K have
H reads هزار و هر روز..... متعارف است A omits هزار and also omits
هر روز ازین پنججاه K has و هر روز ازین پنججاه هزار هزار سال متعارف است
هر روز ازین پنججاه هزار سال هزار سال R has and هزار سال متعارف است
پس after صد سال all texts add بآن A, R omit 10-11. ; متعارف است
and H has و مدت ظهور و تمامی عالم را H has و مدت ظهور تمامی عالم A has
12. A, H, K has هیجده هزار for هزار K has ; و مدت عمر روز و تمامی عالم K has
خصوصیت عدد هزده برای A, H, K read هزار سال for صد کرور K have
14-15. A, H, K این است که مراتب اعداد نزد ایشان منحصر در هزده است
omit قیامتهای که A, K read ; که درین قیامتها را H omits شمار
در میان گذشت و خواهند گذشت آن را قیامت صغری گویند و موحدان هند آن را
قدر K adds ; این روز را شام شود 16. A, K have کهنه پری گویند
17. all texts have بحکم for و حکم . روز before

۳۹ 2. A, K add پیچیدن and H adds پیچیدگان after مانند ; A, H, K
add برای این آثار بظهور خواهد کتابت and R adds بظهور خواهد رسید
; در حضرت شد R omits استهلاك after اضمحلال ; 3. R adds
فراغت از ایجاد سکھوت و جبروت ; 6. A, H, K have
و مقام 8. R adds کریمه after دلالت میکند ; خلق و اظهار عالم
11. A has و بعد از نوشته شده R omits سکھوت after جبروت
ادوار 15. R omits است و این 12. R omits درین باب for در مسبیل
R adds و نه همین before روز و یک ; 16-17. R adds بی نیازی است
18. R has و باز چون روز تمام میشود شب میگردد ; چون این شب
19. A adds چنانچه حضرت R adds الی غیرالنهايت
اشاره بهمین بی نهایتی و بی نیازی او R reads بی نهایتی ادوار نموده
. فرموده

2. All texts have آنچه but in Brock. edition of *Divān-i-Hāfiz* باز اعاده کنیم is given; 4. A has تعبیه خرد کند 5. A, K, R add باز اعاده کنیم 6-7. A has تمام شدن دوره عالم چه آدم خلقت after ظهور و خلقت همان 9-10. R adds قدرت کامله خود پیدا شود و ابوالبشر بعینه پیدا شود

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لهذا خاتمیت پیغمبر ما (صلعم) ازین ثابت نمیشود زیرا که در روز دیگر پیغمبر
 در میان راه 13. R adds *عليه الصلوة والسلام* بعینه موجود خواهد شد
 و آنها را بنشانند 14. R adds *شتر* after یکی ; 15. R adds *بار است* after *و صندوق بکشد* و دید که در هر صندوق
 با *اخي* 16. A, K, R omit *با صندوق* 17. R adds *اسرار* after این ;
 18. A has *مجرى النبي صلى* که موسوم بمجمع البحرين گشته 19. R has *نبوي* ; A omits *بي* اندوه 20. R has *دارا شکوه* after

INDEX I

[TRANSLATION]

Names of Persons.

In the following Index, prefixes like **Abū**, **Ibn** and **Umm** are disregarded in the alphabetical arrangement: thus, for example, names like **Abul Ḥasan**, **Ibn-i-Muljam** must be sought under **H** and **M** respectively, not under **A** and **I**. The letter **b.** between two names stands for **Ibn**, "son of....," the letter **d.** coming after a person's name relates to his death, and **c** (*circa*) to the approximate date of his birth or death, as the case may be. A number placed in parenthesis, after the name of a ruler, relates to the beginning and end of his reign; and *n* after the number of a page indicates a footnote.

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INDEX II

[TRANSLATION]

Technical Terms, Important Words, Sects, Şūfī Orders, etc.

In the following Index, Sanskrit words have been arranged as they are given in the Text, and not as they are written in Sanskrit; but an attempt has been made to transliterate them, wherever possible. Such proper names as *Jibra'il* or *Mahīsh* etc. have, for good reasons, been included in this list.

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